

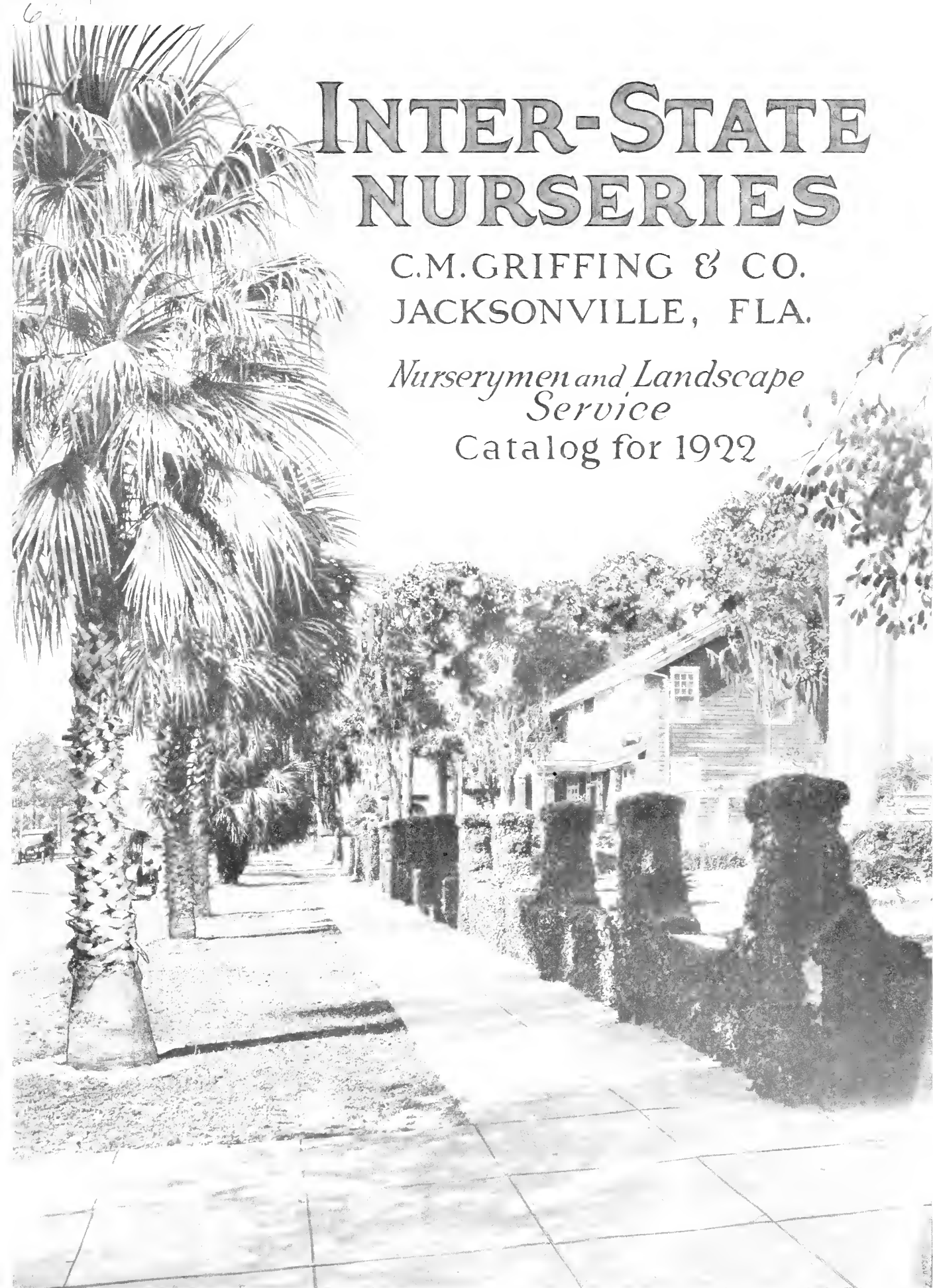
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INTER-STATE NURSERIES

C.M.GRIFFING & CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

*Nurserymen and Landscape
Service*
Catalog for 1922





Palm Nursery Blocks.

Suggestions About Ordering and Terms of Sale

In Writing the Order—Patrons will oblige us, and avoid possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings by using order blank, and observing the following suggestions and terms of sale. More order blanks will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

Write Plainly—Your signature, postoffice, street or R. F. D. address. Name of consignee, destination and route; if a new or small town, give name of county, railroad or river. Designate whether shipment is preferred by express, freight, or mail. Use separate line for each item ordered.

Indicate size ordered by using either size key letters or by writing size in figures. Extend or carry out prices for each item or group of the same class having a common price.

Many nurseries and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees or plants sold to nurseries or dealers must be resold by them on their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from us.

PRICES

Prices are Graduated according to size or age of trees and plants and quantity ordered. Orders for any one class or size of trees having a common price made up of one or more varieties, graduate price applies as follows:

1 to 4 trees, single or each price applies.

5 to 50 trees, ten rate price applies.

50 to 500 trees, hundred rate price applies.

500 or more trees, thousand rate price applies.

This does not, however, apply to long lists of one or two trees each; on such the ten rate should apply.

Prices in this catalog are for goods properly packed and delivered in good condition to forwarding company, the purchaser assuming all cost and risk of transportation.

Parcel Post Shipments of small sizes will be made for twenty-five per cent advance over list prices.

OUR LIABILITY

We exercise all possible care to have stock well rooted, well grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our liability under the foregoing is limited in amount to original price received. No guarantee expressed or implied that trees will live or grow.

ORDER EARLY. It is to your advantage to order early, as it is almost impossible during the rush of the planting season to fill an order on short notice, without doing injustice to those who have their orders previously booked. And, while our stock is most complete this year, yet if you do not place your order early, the varieties you especially desire may have become exhausted. Send us your orders as soon as possible, and let us reserve that particular stock you want, for shipment when you are ready to plant. Twenty-five per cent deposit required on orders booked in advance.

REMITTANCES. To insure safety and prompt acceptance, we ask that remittance be made by Bank Drafts, Express or Post Office Money Orders or through Registered Letters. We do not care to make C. O. D. shipments and will not, unless twenty-five per cent of amount accompanies orders. No orders filled for less than \$1.00. Our terms are Cash.

SHIPMENTS

Unless otherwise instructed, orders received during shipping season will be forwarded as soon after receipt as possible. Reserve orders will be shipped as soon as convenient after shipping season opens.

Orders Without Shipping Instructions will be shipped as we believe is safest, cheapest and best for our customers' interest. Should shipment be ordered by freight, and we find that express rates for the size package are nearly or quite as cheap, we will forward by express.

Shipments at Purchaser's Risk—Our responsibility ceases when we deliver trees to forwarding company. Claims for loss or damage must be made on them. We will, however, trace, if requested, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, and recovery in case of damage or loss.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

Selection of varieties suitable to your locality is of first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by us than by purchaser. We will gladly aid our patrons in their selections and upon request furnish information as to adaptability and desirability of varieties.

SUBSTITUTION

We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they usually wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary unless instructed to the contrary.





Office, Sales Yards and Greenhouse. Griffing's Inter-State Nurseries.

Announcement

In our endeavor to lead in Horticultural and Landscape lines covering our own wonderful city, our charming State and the whole progressive southland we have felt the need of commodious office space and sales rooms that could at all times be surrounded with correct plantings and sample stock of our Nursery productions.

Also needing greenhouse facilities for the protection of certain plants in rehandling and holding in stock at some seasons we have acquired the Riverside Gardens No. 1560 College St., two blocks from beautiful Riverside Park.

A FLORIST BUSINESS will be conducted and as most of the flowers and plants needed will be produced at our extensive Nursery and Propagating houses where hundreds of thousands of Rose bushes most always in bloom and a great variety of other flowering and decorative plants are grown we are in a position to give greater values than Florists generally are who have to buy all or nearly all flowers and materials used. SEE FLORAL DEPARTMENT, Page 14.

This Catalog is Published—

BECAUSE we believe our highly intelligent people of Florida and the cotton-growing section of the South prefer to order direct from a reliable nursery, taking their time to select varieties from a comprehensive list containing only such things as are adapted to their section, than to place their orders with tree agents after a few minutes of smooth talk and the display of greatly exaggerated colored plates, and whose main object is to sell the things on which their profits are the largest.

To assure the buying public that their orders will receive business-like attention, and that every tree or plant sent out by us will be a good one, as good or better than it is represented to be, and that all our stock is healthy and free from disease and insect pests of all kinds. To tell you that your interests are our interests and that every customer is entitled to all benefits of our **Service Department** and that our many **Service Bulletins** listed elsewhere in this catalog are **free**. We wish you to know we feel an interest in your stock after it is sold and planted, and are trying to help you get best results.

To increase our direct order business we are publishing many thousands more copies of this catalog than we have ever done before, and to those getting a copy who are not already acquainted with us we wish to say that thirty-five years ago the property near Macclenny, Florida, on which the headquarters of the **INTER-STATE NURSERIES** are located, was purchased by Mr. D. C. Griffing, and a small nursery was planted the following winter.

For several years there was conducted a limited but steadily increasing business, catering almost exclusively to the local and Florida trade, but the selection of location and land proved better for the nursery business than had been anticipated, and it was found that our soil, a splendid sandy loam underlaid with clay from twelve to eighteen inches, our mild climate and abundant rainfall, assisted by intelligent management, was capable of producing the highest quality of many classes of nursery products adapted to all Southern States.

With these natural advantages we are able to bid for business in a much larger field and the **INTER-STATE NURSERIES** now enjoy a large and increasing patronage from every Southern State. For many years the business was owned and operated by Griffing Brothers, Inc., but in the fall of 1915 it was purchased by C. M. Griffing & Co., and the name of **INTER-STATE NURSERIES**, indicative of its larger scope, was adopted, and, under this name, we are bidding for a still larger volume of business.

It goes without saying that, with our long experience in the South, we know the classes, varieties and types of trees and plants adapted to the South and thoroughly understand the packing of same so that, no matter what the distance may be, our products reach our customers in good order.

We solicit your correspondence.

The Inter-State Nurseries

Jacksonville, Florida,

C. M. Griffing & Co.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

There is no investment the home owner or farmer can make that will so enhance the value of his property as that expended in planting Nut, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers. The sale or rental value will be enhanced many times the amount expended each year.

PECANS ARE AMONG THE HANDSOMEST OF DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES.



Immediate Results Attainable in Southern Plantings.

Beautifying the Home

Is both a bigger and smaller thing than it is generally thought to be. Bigger because instead of being simply a matter of external adornment, to gratify the aesthetic taste, it really has a never-ending, incalculable influence on those who visit or who live within the house; those who pass by and the entire community. Not only does it give keen pleasure to all who appreciate beauty, but it promotes self-respect and esteem, sets a good example, adds to property value in actual dollars and cents and enhances the civic pride and good name of the entire street and neighborhood.

At the same time, this beautifying of the home is a smaller thing than is usually realized for it involves less expense than one is inclined to believe when beholding the results. It is more a matter of good judgment and good taste than a big purse and this Catalog and our Service Bulletins are intended to suggest how this good judgment and good taste may be successfully and easily applied and act as a guide to certain varieties and classes of useful shade, fruit, and ornamental plants, adapted to our Southland.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56, entitled "Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Palms, and Landscaping the Home," free. Ask for it—today.

Notice the blank information sheet in this catalog. Sketch a diagram of the property you wish to improve, figuring to scale on the cross section sheet, and we will render you free

advice. If you will return to us this cross section sheet filled out, we will issue in your favor, a coupon credit and if you so desire, will have our landscape architect make for you a blueprint of your grounds at cost.

LANDSCAPING IN THE SOUTH. Relatively little has been done in the laying out of truly artistic gardens largely because of a lack of knowledge in semi-tropic method of landscape designing.

Rapidly, however, the home owners and those interested in the development of public grounds are acquiring an appreciation of out-of-door art and consequently, there is arising an ever increasing demand for detailed information and suggestions. Let our experience insure satisfactory planting. Fill out the information sheet accompanying this catalog, making a rough sketch to scale of the grounds you wish improved on the cross section blank and let us tell you which shrubs and trees will become your place, designating just where each should be planted. We wish to impress upon our customers that this Landscape Service is not for the purpose of gain in itself. Our object is solely that of encouraging more and better planting.

An important part of **Service** Nurserymen can render their patrons is needed before goods are bought and it is our desire to cover this field in a thorough, practical and fair way.

Our Service Bulletins

Feeling that we owe a duty to those who favor us with their orders, and to carry on the work of extending the valuable aid to Southern horticulture undertaken by the late Mr. C. M. Griffing in the form of Service Bulletins prepared by him and published by Griffing Brothers, and the supply of which has become exhausted, we have revised and published a series of five right up-to-date Service Bulletins. These Bulletins will be mailed free to all parties who are interested in, engaged in or who expect to become engaged in any horticultural pursuits, landscaping or beautifying their grounds. Ask for the Bulletins as listed below, covering the subjects in which you are interested.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 51. "Instruction for Selection and Preparation of Soil"—Pruning, Planting, and Care of Trees.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 71. "General Fruits"—Peaches, Plums, Pears, Persimmons, Grapes, etc., Treating on Variety, Adaptability, Cultivation, Fertilizing, Spraying and Marketing.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 66. "The Pecan"—Its

Economical Value for Every Farm and Home and as a Commercial Money Crop.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 76. "The Fig"—As a Home Fruit and as a Staple Commercial Crop.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 56. "Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Landscaping the Home"—Suitable Trees, Shrubs and Flowers, and Their Proper Arrangement and Care.

ADD COLOR TO YOUR AVENUE AND SHADE TREE PLANTING

By alternating crimson Crape Myrtle along with the planting of larger growing shade trees. The Crape Myrtle makes a small tree covered with striking flowers from June until October. Colors: Pink, white, purple, and crimson. The Crape Myrtle is more valuable, beautiful, and useful in the South than the Lilac is in the North.



These Two Photographs Illustrate the Great Gain in Attractiveness Through Shrubbery Planting.

Suggestions That May Help You

Let's Talk it Over—Your Plantings—How Much Have You Planned on Them?

When a new suit, a hat or something for the house is needed, some people look around—perhaps weeks, to decide on styles; what others have and what they want. But to their grounds about the home, home orchards and outdoor adornment whom thousands may see to a few in their house, they give practically no thought. If they do, perhaps all they think of is a dime's worth of seed for Perennial Plants or a few cuttings, slips, etc.

Perhaps you say you do not know how; well—take a few minutes, read our catalog; examine our illustrations. Don't be afraid to spend \$10.00, \$100.00 or \$500.00 for some select Shade, Fruit and Nut Trees, Shrubs, Palms, Roses, etc., that when you plant them instead of their deteriorating and being worth less money every week, month or year you own them, they are growing into value by additional growth, "rainy days" and "while you sleep." You cannot invest your money at a greater increase, even though you wish to resell your shrubs or trees later, or sell your property. A great many times \$100.00 worth of nursery stock well cared for will increase the sale value of your property, thousands of dollars and bring a buyer where otherwise he would not be attracted.

Confusing catalogs discourage people from ordering direct. We are doing our utmost to overcome these confusions by grouping various varieties of shrubs and trees under their respective heads and common names. This simplifies ordering and is a means of giving suggestions.

TAKE NOTICE.—Our first effort in this Catalog is to list all classes of Shrubs, Bushes, and Trees of an ornamental nature in alphabetical order with description of the type or variety in stock and to indicate their most desirable uses. We know from inquiries that most home owners are at a loss to know what to plant and the correct arrangements for best effects.

Shrubs for Specimens, Foundation, or Screen Plantings

Among modern and correct landscaping, foundation planting about buildings is being practiced. Foundation planting ties the building to Nature (house to ground). The one desirable feature is the open center for the lawn. In foundation planting, the high points around buildings, at corners or open spaces should be used as high points in planting, i. e., in selecting shrubbery which takes a pyramid shape, for planting at such places. Then graduate different shrubs sideways and to the front, using dwarf, low classes to the front. Dwarf shrubs which are slow growing are more expensive to produce and are consequently, higher priced. However, they are longer-lived and keep more uniform. They are also worth more for banking purposes than the faster and taller growing class of stock.

Distance apart for foundation plantings: If immediate effect is desired, larger shrubs should be ordered and they should be planted closer together. Ordinarily, foundation planting should be set from three to six feet apart, according to the growth rapidity of the shrubs selected.

Screen Planting with the open center makes the grounds look larger. We would recommend for screen planting, the selecting of Evergreens practically altogether and those of stronger growth only, with interplanting of perhaps a few Flowering Deciduous Shrubs for color effect in the blooms.

The following list consists of some of the stock which can be used in such groups. By studying descriptions given under their respective heads, you can get the high and low points and the different colors to blend, using largely Broad-leaf and Coniferous Evergreens with a liberal supply of Deciduous Flowering Shrubs interplanted among them, the latter giving color and charm from early spring on through the whole summer.

Classes or Types Recommended—Each for a Special Use or Purpose (Study This)

ABELIA Grandiflora. Broad-leaf Evergreen, blooms all summer. Foliage beautiful bronze tints; for massing, borders or specimens. Listed page 10.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Deciduous flowering shrub. Double and semi-double flowers in white and gorgeous colorings. Listed page 12.

ARBOR-VITAE. Coniferous Evergreen type. In various shapes, sizes and shades. Desirable in all group planting; also fine for specimens. Varieties listed page 15.

ASPIDISTRA. Foliage plant. Large leaf, palm-like, useful in shady places and for borders. Hardy in Florida and Coast sections of the South. Listed page 14.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (Grevillea Robusta). Fern-like evergreen foliage, can be kept small and in beautiful foliage by severe pruning; well worth the trouble. Fine when cut for green in bouquets. Listed page 11.

BAMBOOS. Hardy but tropical in effect; suitable for corners, screens and specimens. Listed page 14.

BANANAS. Rapid growth, splendid for back grounds; nothing more tropical. If frosted will come up rank and beautiful in early spring. Listed page 27.

BENZON (Spice Bush). Deciduous shrub suited for damp places. Leaves bright green in spring, yellow in autumn. Blooms very early, appearing before leaves start. Flowers yellow. Berries scarlet in summer and autumn. Listed page 12.

BOTTLE BRUSH (Callistemon). Evergreen, can be kept in any size or shape wanted by pruning. Handsome at all seasons but gorgeous when blooming in early spring. Flowers are red coming in great masses. Listed page 11.

BOUGAINVILLEA (Glabra Sanderiana). Paper Flower. Can be trained as shrub or vine. Hardy in Florida where it produces masses of purple flowers in winter and spring. Listed page 11.

BOXWOOD (Buxus). Handsome Evergreen. In clay or heavy soils Boxwood does well as a specimen or for borders; not recommended in light sandy soil. Listed page 11.

BURNING BUSH (Crataegus Pyracanthus). Broad-leaf Evergreen, masses of white flowers early in spring, orange red berries in autumn and winter; good for massing or specimens. Listed page 11.

BUTTON BUSH (Cephalanthus). Deciduous shrub with large glossy foliage and beautiful creamy-white flowers appearing in mid-summer. Valuable for moist locations or waterside planting. Listed page 12.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS (Butneria Florida). Sweet or strawberry shrub. Deciduous. Leaves broad, dark green. Flowers double, chocolate-colored and quite fragrant. Very popular. Listed page 12.



A Well-Grouped Driveway.

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). Evergreen. Of equal value as shrub or shade tree. Stands shearing into compact forms or as hedge and wind-breaks. Listed page 17.

CAPE JASMINE. See Gardenia.

CASSIA FLORIBUNDA. Vigorous growing tender shrub; evergreen in central Florida. Of loose spreading habit. Flowers large, bright yellow, blooms all summer. Useful for screens or where quick results are desired; good to group several together. Listed page 13.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Prunus Caroliniana*). One of our very best evergreens for shrub, hedge or tree. Can be sheared into formal shapes. Dark green glossy foliage. Masses of small fragrant flowers followed by glossy greenish black berries. Listed page 17.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS. See Arbor-Vitae, Italian Cypress, Junipers and Retinisporas.

CAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia Indica*). Often referred to as the "Lilac of the South". Is of greater value than Lilacs in the North as blooming period covers several months in summer and early fall. Can be trained into any shape and left small by pruning or makes very handsome, small trees. Four distinct colors. Should be used freely in all banking or mass plantings. Deciduous. Listed page 12.

DEUTZIA. One of the best deciduous shrubs for filling in among evergreens; beautiful foliage and most gorgeous flowers coming out very early. Could almost be called a winter bloomer in the extreme South. Listed page 13.

ELEAGNUS (Japanese Oleaster). Rapid growing broad-leaf evergreen shrubs. Should be used freely for all group plantings and kept pruned to any size wanted; stands trimming at all seasons. Cannot too highly recommend them. Listed page 10.

EULALIA JAPONICA (*Miscanthus Sinensis*). Beautiful variegated and green ornamental grasses from three to five feet high. Make handsome specimen clumps and are fine for bedding or hedges. Listed page 14.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (Pearl Bush). Hardy deciduous, free-flowering shrub. Flowers dazzling white, produced in early spring. A floral gem and of great value for planting among evergreens. Listed page 13.

FICUS REPENS (Clinging Rubber Vine). Indispensable for a back ground where there is brick or concrete walls, clings tight, is easily sheared. Should be used around basements of most all buildings, on piers or mason work of any kind. "See front cover." Listed page 14.

FILARIA (*Phillyrea Angustifolia*). Hardy evergreen shrub. Produces numerous white fragrant flowers in spring followed by small dark fruit. Should be used in all bankings. Listed page 11.

FORSYTHIA (The Golden Bells). Deciduous shrub blooming very early in spring. Both grace and beauty are combined in their attributes and give them rank and station in all shrub plantings. Listed page 13.



Entrance Planting.

SHRUBS—Continued.

GARDENIA FLORIDA (Cape Jasmine). In non-citrus growing sections or where white fly is not a pest this is one of the very best and handsomest of evergreen shrubs. Large, glossy foliage. Hardy as far north as Virginia. Flowers white, wax-like, very fragrant and produced in large quantities in spring and to some extent all summer. Desirable for use in banking, as specimens or for border hedges. Listed page 10.

HOLLY (*Ilex Verticillata*). Deciduous Holly. Black Alder or Winterberry. Produces handsome sprays of bright red berries, often used for decorating. Best planted in groups. Listed page 13.

HOLLY (*Ilex Opaca*). Evergreen American Christmas Holly. Can be kept in form of a shrub by pruning, forcing branches from near ground. Is handsome in this form when covered with berries in winter. Listed page 17.

HYDRANGEA. Nearly Evergreen in extreme South. Large, dark green, glossy leaves. Giant flower heads in various shades from pure white to deep pinks and blues produced in great profusion in the spring and lasting nearly all summer. Use freely in foundation planting either by themselves or among evergreens. Listed page 13.

HYPERICUM (Golden St. John's wort). An evergreen in Florida. Handsome, dark green foliage; large, single, bright golden-yellow flowers produced freely during the entire summer. Extremely effective in all mass planting. Listed page 10.

ITALIAN CYPRESS (*Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*). Tall, slender, tapering conifer. Very useful in landscape work. Listed page 16.

JASMINE, CAPE. See Gardenia.

JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM (Catalonian Jasmine). Evergreen. Beautiful light colored pinnate foliage; very thrifty. Hardy in Florida. Desirable for borders, beds and porch boxes. Can be trained as shrub or climber. The star-shaped, waxy white, fragrant flowers produced in abundance nearly all the year. Listed page 11.

JASMINUM SAMBAC (Arabian Jasmine). Evergreen. Large, flat, fragrant flowers. Is equally good as shrub or climber. Requires protection from frost north of central Florida.

The beauty and fragrance of its flowers once known can never be forgotten. Listed page 11.

JASMINUM HUMILE (Italian Yellow Jasmine). Evergreen in the lower South. Hardy north to Maryland. Leaves dark green; flowers bright yellow, produced in open clusters almost continually throughout the summer. Use freely in banking, borders and terraces. Listed page 11.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper). Pyramidal or columnar in outline. Foliage of a pleasing grayish-green color. Valuable in formal or semi-formal planting. Listed page 16.

JUNIPERUS JAPONICA (Japanese Juniper). A stronger grower and larger tree than Chinese Juniper. One of our best conifers for specimen or formal effects. Of pyramidal form; beautiful bright foliage at all seasons. Listed page 16.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar). Best native type of Juniper. Naturally a beautiful shade tree, but has great value in obtaining formal effects when sheared and trained into various shapes. In the Nursery we train them into cone and pyramidal shapes, also round heads on straight bodies. They can be planted in tubs or in the open. Listed page 16.



Proper Use for Palms.

SHRUBS—Cont'd.

KERRIA. See Rhodotypos.

LIGUSTRUM. The large, thick leaf class of this evergreen type of Privet are beyond doubt the most valuable broad-leaf evergreen shrubs for banking and massing purposes in use in the Southern States. Leaves thick and glossy, are as good in winter as in summer; easily kept into any size desired or trained into formal shapes. Produces gorgeous large heads of white, fragrant flowers in spring. Several varieties. Listed page 10.

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Upright Bush Honeysuckle). Deciduous. Blooms very early before leaves appear in spring, producing masses of fragrant, white flowers. Plant among evergreens. Listed page 13.

MYRTLE (*Myrtus Communis*). Handsome evergreen shrub of rather compact growth with small, glossy, aromatic leaves; produces masses of small, white, fragrant flowers followed by pretty fruit berries. Hardy in all parts of the South. Makes fine specimen, attaining height of 10 feet; also desirable in banking or borders. Listed page 11.

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Japanese Nandina). Upright growing evergreen shrub with reed-like stems springing from roots. Leaves glossy green, when young tinged with red; in winter beautiful bronze tones are assumed. Flowers white on long panicles followed by masses of small, bright red berries that are held all winter. Good in group planting or as specimens. Listed page 11.

OLEANDER (*Nerium*). One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs for open planting in Florida and Coast sections. Splendid as specimens or for back-grounds in foundation planting. Extensively used in colder sections for tub culture. Should be in the open ground on every Southern home; even if tops are occasionally frosted they sprout up and bloom the next summer. Listed page 11.

OSMANTHUS AQUIFOLIUM (Holly-Leaved Tea Olive). Handsome hardy evergreen shrub. Leaves dark green, spiny-toothed, resembling Holly. Fragrant, white flowers in profusion during fall season. Good in massing as specimen shrub or trained into small tree. Listed page 11.

PALMS. With the hardy and semi-hardy varieties to select from, the Coast sections from Wilmington N. C., to the Rio Grande and far into the interior may enjoy Palms, the most effective of all ornamentals. On small grounds plant singly or among shrubs, but on large grounds plant in groups close enough so leaves will meet when matured. Listed page 9.



Owners of Fifty Foot Lots Should Have Pretty Homes Too.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*). The most ornamental tall plume bearing grasses and evergreen. As specimens it develops into large stools with fountain-like appearance. Is very desirable for borders and screens. In late summer they produce gorgeous large white plumes that are easily cured. Are quite extensively used in the florist trade. No southern grounds complete without them. Listed page 14.

PHILADELPHUS (*Syringa* or Mock Orange). Deciduous shrub extensively used in the north but of equal value in the south. Large, handsome foliage; flowers pure white and produced in abundance early in spring. Very useful in mass planting among evergreens. Listed page 13.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA (Evergreen Photinia). Handsome, strong growing shrub. Leaves long and deeply serrated, glossy and of reddish bronze hues, very striking. Listed page 12.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA (Japanese Pittosporum). One of the very best evergreen shrubs for southern planting. Stands climate well and grows vigorously on poor, thirsty soil if fertilized and given fair attention. Makes beautiful specimens and is one of the best plants known for trimming into formal shapes and shearing. Listed page 12.

POINCIANA, DWARF (*Sesbania Punicea*). Rapid growing deciduous shrub. Acacia-like foliage. Flowers brilliant orange-scarlet in drooping racemes. Useful for back-grounds and among large evergreens. Listed page 13.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING (*Punica Granatum*). Valuable summer-flowering shrub. Deciduous north of Florida. In south Florida foliage becomes bronze-colored in winter. Flowers large and double are produced in profusion during spring and summer. Good to use in foundation and group planting. Listed page 13.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum amurense*). Amoor River Privet and (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*) California Privet. For beautiful hedging these are in more general use than any other plant. The Amoor River or small leaf variety is best for Florida and the lower south; the California is extensively used farther north. They stand shearing perfectly and are desirable for group plantings without shearing. Listed page 12.

RETINISPORA (*Chamaecyparis*). A coniferous evergreen group including some of the most interesting small trees in nature. Are valuable in foundation and group plantings, also as specimens. Small size trees also desirable for window boxes, jardinières and tubs. Stands shearing into formal shapes if desired. Listed page 15.

RHODOTYPOS (White Kerria). Deciduous hardy shrub. Leaves bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, inch or more across, produced in early spring followed by black berries which are retained during winter. Listed page 13.

ROSES. In our Southland where the ever-blooming classes of both climbing and bush Roses reach perfection it is not easy to make a mistake in planting them anywhere. Vigorous growing climbing Teas and Hybrid Teas give wonderful effects trained to pillars or lattice on porches, as back-ground for foundation. Bush varieties, a dozen or more of one variety grouped thick together or as borders are desirable anywhere. See more detailed data on Roses. Listed page 18-22.



Foundation Planting.



Attractive Entrance To a Southern Estate.

SHRUBS—Continued.

ROSE OF SHARON. See Althea.

SPANISH BAYONET (*Yucca*). Stately, upright grower with stiff sharp pointed leaves. Giant flower heads producing hundreds of bell-shaped, large, white flowers are most striking and effective. Desirable for coast planting. Listed page 14.

SPIREA (*Spiraeas*). Deciduous free-flowering shrubs. The Van Houtte or Bridal Wreath variety is one of the best shrubs we have for planting among evergreens as specimens or for hedging. Graceful arching, slender branches, masses of pure white, small flowers in early spring. Other varieties in colored flowers that bloom throughout the summer are desirable. Listed page 13.

STYRAX (*Styrax Japonica*). Deciduous shrub of spreading habit producing great racemes of fragrant white flowers in early summer, well adapted for outstanding specimens or for grouping in the shrub border. Listed page 13.

SURINAM CHERRY. Pretty evergreen shrub producing bright red edible cherry-like fruit, fine for jellies. Hardy only in south Florida. Listed page 11.

SWEET SHRUB. See *Calycanthus*.

SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris. Thrifty deciduous shrub with beautiful foliage. Purplish-red berries produced in great profusion and retained all winter. Listed page 13.

TEA PLANT (*Camellia Thea*). The Tea of commerce. Broad-leaf evergreen. Beautiful glossy dark-green foliage. One of the best for mass planting or as specimens. A novelty. Listed page 11.

THUNBERGIA erecta (Bush Morning Glory). Handsome shrub for central and south Florida. Too tender farther north without protection from frost. Blooms continuously throughout the year. Gloxinia-like flowers two inches across of dark blue corolla and orange throat. Fine for borders. Listed page 12.

VIBURNUM TINUS LAURUSTINUS. Broad-leaf evergreen shrub of rapid growth producing creamy white, fragrant flowers in February. A fine shrub for the lower South. Use in groups or as specimens. Listed page 12.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*). A grand flowering shrub, deciduous, but blooming very early in spring. One of the best for massing among evergreens. Listed page 13.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*). Deciduous shrub or small tree. Flowers white in drooping panicles. Very effective with a back-ground of evergreens. Listed page 13.

Shade and Ornamental Trees Recommended

Some of the best shade and most ornamental trees are nut or fruit bearing, combining the useful with the ornamental and it will be our purpose to list trees here with the view of bringing before our patrons the various types that are desirable and thrive in the South together with suggestions as to suitable places for planting.

ACACIA BAILEYANA. Striking evergreen that has grown well on our grounds. Acacias not generally a success in the South but this seems to be an exception. Is covered late in winter with canary-yellow flowers. A handsome small tree as specimens or grouped. Listed page 16.

ASH (*Fraxinus*). Rapid-growing symmetrical class of hardwood trees. Leaves compound, five to nine leaflets, dark green and lustrous on upper surface. (*Fraxinus Velutina*) practically an evergreen in central or south Florida. Good as specimens or for group tree planting in back-grounds or parking. Listed pages 16 and 17.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea Robusta*). Rapid growing evergreen tree of great value for central and south Florida. Foliage fern-like. One of the handsomest trees we know of for avenues or planting near buildings. Easily trimmed into any form. Listed page 17.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven). Deciduous. A rapid growing tree from China. Leaves pinnate with 13 to 25 leaflets, bright green. Flowers in large panicles, followed by dense fruit clusters, often highly colored. Desirable for street planting where space is limited and where smoke and dust affect other species. Listed page 17.

ARBOR-VITAE. Coniferous evergreen. All those of Biota type are well adapted to the South and should be used in some way on all grounds, the pyramidal in back-grounds and where sentinal effect is desired. Where division of grounds or a uniform row is desired (see page 15) some varieties will always be suitable. As specimens or in group planting and to secure formal effects, they are indispensable. Listed page 15.

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). Handsome, bright, glossy evergreen foliage. Hardy in Florida and Coast sections. A good avenue tree or desirable as specimens. Can be trained into formal shapes. Good for windbreaks. Listed page 17.

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Tall, quick-growing, deciduous tree. Very handsome when in bloom during spring. Good in group tree plantings. Listed page 17.

CEDARS. All Cedars and Junipers are desirable as specimens on the lawn or where groups of coniferous evergreens are desired. As a street tree there are few if any superior to the Red Cedar. (*Juniperus Virginiana*) handsome in natural form or easily pruned and kept in any shape desired. Listed page 16.

CHERRY LAUREL (*Prunus Caroliniana*). Where a small broad-leaf evergreen tree is desired this is one of the best. Suited to any place where a shade tree is needed. Also extensively used for shearing into formal shapes as lawn specimens and for hedges. Listed page 17.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (Arizona Blue Cypress). Coniferous evergreen of great scenic value and without doubt the most silvery of all the Cupressus. Grows quite rapidly and forms a perfect tree, thriving in almost any soil, standing intense heat and much frost. A good specimen or lawn tree. Listed page 16.

CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS (Weeping or Funeral Cypress). A strikingly handsome coniferous tree. Wide-spreading, pendulous branches, forming a pyramidal cone. Foliage bright green, closely covering the drooping branches. One of the best conifers on our grounds. Listed page 16.



Pecans as the Beautiful and Useful Avenue Tree Bordering Our Nursery Grounds.

TREES—Continued.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (Italian Cypress). This well-known popular conifer is most desirable where a formal effect is desired. Is of compact and shaft-like habit, attaining a height of 50 feet or more. Listed page 16.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (Horizontal Type). Similar to Italian Cypress but more open and spreading. These make handsome specimen trees. Also fine in coniferous groups. Listed page 16.

CYPRESS, BALD (*Taxodium distichum*). Handsome shade, ornamental or avenue tree of slender growth with light, feathery foliage. Deciduous. Listed page 17.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*). Strong growing shrub or small tree, making a good size spreading, bushy top. Large bracts of flowers appear in the spring before the leaves, making the tree strikingly attractive. Deciduous. Listed page 17.

ELM, WHITE (*Ulmus Americana*). The common, native, broad-spreading elm. The elm is a splendid tree for any purpose requiring a broad, expansive, deep shade. Listed page 17.

EUCALYPTUS. Fastest growing evergreen tree known, many of which are well adapted to Florida soils and climate. The varieties we list are among the best for shade and avenue planting. With good care they make a fine shade tree in two years. Not hardy north of central Florida unless close to coast. Listed page 17.

FIG. No southern home, not even a city lot is properly planted unless fig trees are set in some corner, near the kitchen door or by out buildings. They are strikingly ornamental during spring and summer season when clothed in their large, dark green, deeply-cut leaves and its luscious fruit is probably more highly prized than any from the home gardens. Listed page 25.

GINKGO BILOBA (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern. Popular for city streets and avenue planting. Listed page 17.

GRAPES, SOUTHERN MUSCADINE (*Vitis Rotundifolia*). Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. Every home in the South should have a shade arbor of some strong growing variety of grapes. There is nothing better for a shade arbor for children to play under or anyone to rest on hot summer days; and if the right varieties are planted there will be an abundance of fruit for many weeks in summer and fall. Listed page 27.

HOLLY (*Ilex Opaca*). American Christmas Holly. Grows to twenty feet tall. Handsome small tree and always in demand for Christmas decorations. Nursery grown Holly trees are easy to make live and Holly is a tree everyone wants on their grounds. Listed page 17.

JUNIPERS (*Juniperus Japonica*). We feel justified in calling special attention to this grand lawn tree. Adapted to a great range of climate, temperature and soil. A beautiful tree with bright green foliage which does not change during the winter; of pyramidal, compact growth; ultimate height of 15 to 20 feet. Listed page 16.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Rain tree). A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China,

with broad, flat, spreading head of large compound-ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark bright green. During the latter part of May large panicles of orange-yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. Deciduous. Listed page 17.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. Rapid growing small evergreen shade tree. Also fine for training in bushy form. Very popular in some sections where it is used for street planting. Thrives anywhere in the South. Listed page 17.

LOQUATS or JAPAN MEDLAR (*Eriobotrya Japonica*). A handsome symmetrical rapid growing evergreen tree that is both a handsome shade and prolific fruit producing tree. Well adapted to all Florida and Coast sections of other Southern states. Leaves large, two to three inches wide and six to eight inches long. Fruit produced early in spring and in great demand where known. Listed page 23.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The queen of flowering broad-leaf evergreen trees; of immense size, and well known throughout the South. Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and the lavish yield of fragrant flowers, place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green. Planted in groups they yield to no rival, and their effect in early spring is grand beyond description. Listed page 17.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (Sweet or White Bay). A handsome native evergreen tree. Leaves oblong or oval, green and lustrous on the upper surface, pale or nearly white beneath. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, cup-shaped, 2 to 3 inches across, blossoming for several weeks in spring and early summer on all trees of all ages; can also be kept pruned into a large shrub, in which form is handsome when in full bloom. Listed page 17.

MAPLE—SILVER LEAF (*Acer Saccharinum*). Large tree, attaining 120 feet. Tops of leaves are a rich green, while the under side is a beautiful silvery white. A very graceful and desirable avenue tree. Listed page 17.

MAPLE—SCARLET (*Acer rubrum*). Similar to Silver Maple, except that the leaves are a pale glaucous green beneath, and bears beautiful scarlet flowers before leaves come out. Fine for park, avenue and home planting. Listed page 17.

MELEALEUCA ERICIFOLIA. A large Australian tree, known as Punk Tree. Thick spongy bark and pendulous branchlets, oblong tapering leaves and spikes of creamy-white flowers. Evergreen. Very desirable in South Florida, stands salt water, wind and drouth. Listed page 17.

MULBERRIES (*Morus*). The Mulberry is one of the most desirable trees for shade and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pastures.

Its chief value lies in its quick growth, luxuriant foliage and abundance of fruit, which has a great economic value as a food for chickens and hogs during the spring and early summer while other food crops are scarce. Also valuable for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruit. Listed page 25.



A Jacksonville Home With Palms in Variety.

TREES—Continued.

OAK (*Quercus*). These hardy long-lived trees are among the most majestic and picturesque of all shade and avenue trees. No landscape is complete without them. Listed page 17.

PALMS. Beyond question the most ornamental of trees and no place within 50 to 100 miles of the Coast from North Carolina to the Mexican border should be without them. There are hardy and semi-hardy varieties that are as handsome as any grown in the tropics. See description. Listed page 9.

PARKINSONIA aculeata (Jerusalem Thorn). Small, thorny tree up to 20 feet high. Narrow pinnate leaves. In late spring is a mass of bright yellow flowers, touched with red, thrives in the driest places. Desirable. Listed page 17.

PECANS. No tree in the South is better suited for avenue planting or any place where shade is needed than the Pecan. It is adapted to every section of the South, makes handsome symmetrical form, grows rapidly after once established, reaching gigantic size; will last through generations unborn and has the advantage over other shade trees in its bountiful crops of the best nuts known to mankind. Plant them everywhere, your children and your children's children many times removed will all thank you for it. Listed page 24.

PINUS densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). A rapid growing and very ornamental tree. In Japan where it is native, many curious and fantastic shapes are obtained by distorting and training. Leaves in pairs, bright bluish-green 3 to 4 inches long. Valuable for group planting or specimens. Listed page 15.

PISTACHE (*Pistacia sinensis*). Medium size handsome deciduous tree. Leaves finely divided; of striking wine color when young and highly colored in fall. Listed page 17.

POPLAR—CAROLINA (*P. Caroliniensis*). A very distinct tree in habit of growth, making a straight, upright symmetrical head. Listed page 17.

POPLAR—LOMBARDY (*Populus italica*). This is one of the most striking and picturesque of trees. Very valuable for lending distinction to massed plantings. Indispensable in formal landscape work. Listed page 17.

POPLAR—TULIP (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A majestic, tall-growing tree, sometimes attaining 150 to 190 feet. A very beautiful tree for park and avenue planting on account of its clean, bright green foliage and large, attractive flowers. Listed page 17.

POPLAR—SILVER LEAF (*P. alba nivea*). A large, well branched tree with whitish bark. Leaves 3 to 5 lobed, the under surface being snow-white. A striking, handsome tree. Listed page 17.

RED BUD (*Cercis canadensis*). Very ornamental small deciduous tree, producing a profusion of delicate, reddish-purple flowers early in spring before foliage. Adapted throughout the South. Listed page 17.

RETINISPORA (*Chamaecyparis*). Some of the larger growing varieties are handsome and desirable for specimens on lawns or in rows as divisions of property lines. Are among our best Coniferous Evergreens. Listed page 15.

SOAP TREE (*Sapindus saponaria*). A small deciduous tree with rough, grayish bark. Roots have the natural properties of a good toilet soap. Desirable and well adapted for lawn culture. Listed page 17.

SOPHORA JAPONICA. The Pagoda Tree. A medium size deciduous tree with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical, compact head. Native of China and Japan. Leaves compound, with 5 to 13 leaflets, dark green and glossy. Flowers creamy white, borne in great loose panicles. A handsome tree with green-barked twigs. Listed page 17.

STERCULIA. Handsome evergreen trees from Australia. Are of erect symmetrical growth with a heavy trunk and thick branches. The leaves are curious in shape, some being poplar-like, others ivy shape and others slightly or deeply cut. We believe this will become one of the most popular trees for street planting in Florida. Listed page 17.

SYCAMORE (Oriental Plane). A choice strain of the well-known, tall-growing avenue or shade tree. Very desirable shade or avenue tree where choice deciduous trees are desired for immediate effect. Listed page 17.

SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Of our native trees, none is more attractive, symmetrical or valuable than the sweet gum for ornamental effects or for shade. Deciduous. Foliage is dark green, shaped similar to the maple leaf. Gorgeous autumn effects. Listed page 17.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*). A sub-variety of the China tree, but much better. Assumes a dense spreading head, resembling an immense umbrella; planted in groups of three or four they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer sun. Listed page 17.

WALNUT (*Juglans sieboldiana* and *cordiformis*). Japan Walnut. These are valuable objects for lawn or landscape, and in addition for their toothsome nuts are among the handsomest of small shade trees. Listed page 24.

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*). A native of Asia, long, slender, olive-green branches extending downward; beautiful tree for lawn or park. Listed page 17.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

in the growing of General Fruits, Pecans, Figs, or shade and ornamental trees, shrubs or roses, we want you to send for any of our five bulletins covering the subject in which you are interested. They contain valuable information but are free to you. As the supply is somewhat limited we suggest you write today for your copy. See page two for more detailed information regarding these bulletins.



Palms Along Dixie Highway in Florida.

Palms

In the Southern Coast States from North Carolina to Mexico, many of the most beautiful palms thrive in the open without protection and should have a larger part in the beautifying of home grounds, parks and streets. One of our chief specialties is palms for outdoor plantings. No class of trees or plants make such a tropical and elegant display. They add dignity and beauty to any spot. During our years of experience in growing and handling hardy nursery grown palms we have settled on what we believe to be the best system of transplanting them to give our customers satisfactory results. Palms cannot be handled bare rooted. They must be lifted with a ball of earth from the nursery or established and growing in tubs or pots. For economy the most of our trade demands them dug with a ball of earth from the open nursery row and the ball securely wrapped with burlap. This method requires the pruning off of from forty to sixty per cent of the outside leaves when they are dug. In planting these the burlap should not be removed. Plant the whole ball just as received, with burlap on, using plenty of water and filling the hole with mellow loam soil, packing firmly about the ball. After planting, the tops should be kept tied up for some time, occasionally opening the strings to allow new leaf growth. When new leaf growth starts fertilize liberally with well rotted stable manure. Palms are gross feeders and with an abundance of fertilizer, moisture and good cultivation, will give pleasing results.

The Hardest Varieties

Cocos Australis, Chamaerops Excelsa and Sabal Palmetto varieties can be grown much farther north than generally thought, these hardy varieties being safe for planting in all of Florida, Louisiana, the South half of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and the coast sections of North and South Carolina, in Texas north of Dallas and west to Eagle Pass, thus making it possible for every one of these sections to have the pleasure and satisfaction of adding outdoor Palms to their collection with all their tropical beauty and stateliness.

The Most Popular Varieties

The Washington and Phoenix or Date Palms are hardy and safe for outside planting from the coast back about 100 miles and should be extensively planted in the home grounds, parks and streets, and there is nothing that gives a more

inviting tropical effect to our Northern visitors than to come where they may be among the waving Palms and enjoy the mild winters of the Southern coast country climate.

Price of Washingtonia and Phoenix groups, Chamaerops and Sabal Palmetto Palms, field grown (balled and burlapped).

Diameter of trunk.	Approximate Height.	Each	10
D—1 to 2 inch	1 to 2 ft.	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
E—2 to 3 inch	2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00
F—3 to 4 inch	3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00
G—4 to 5 inch	4 to 5 ft.	8.00	70.00
H—5 to 7 inch	4 to 6 ft.	10.00	
K—7 to 9 inch	5 to 7 ft.	15.00	
M—9 to 12 inch	6 to 8 ft.	20.00	
N—12 to 18 inch	Very large	25.00	

Same established in tubs.

	Each
E—2 to 3 inch	2 to 3 ft. \$ 5.00
F—3 to 4 inch	3 to 4 ft. 7.50
G—4 to 5 inch	3 to 5 ft. 10.00
H—5 to 7 inch	4 to 6 ft. 14.00

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA—Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated, many filaments, long leaf stems, sturdy trunks.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA—Leaves large, deep green, not deeply serrated, short and somewhat recurved leaf stems, compact head, leaves never turn yellow, tallest growing.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS (The Canary Island Date Palm)—Large, graceful, recurved leaves, growth remarkably rapid, general appearance very dark green, beautiful stately trunks, admired by everyone.

PHOENIX RECLINATA—Smaller and more slender growth than Canariensis. Suckers freely from base, developing into beautiful clumps; very desirable.

CHAMAEROPS EXCELSA (The Wind Mill Palm)—Dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, unique slender trunk covered with brown fiber at the base of leaf stems and always remaining on trunks.

SABAL PALMETTO PALM (Cabbage Palmetto)—Large fan leaf variety, native to Southern coast sections. Perfectly hardy, standing temperature nearly zero. Large specimens known as far north as Little Rock, Ark., growing outside.

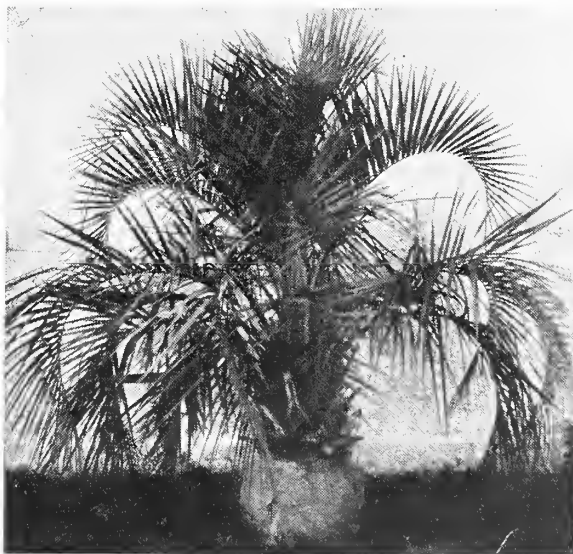
COCOS AUSTRALIS—Very graceful, with upright, recurved leaves, resembling the Phoenix or Date Palm leaves. Very desirable for bordering drives or for specimen planting. Much harder than Phoenix.

Price Hardy Beautiful Cocos Australis (balled and burlapped).

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 inch caliper, 2 to 3 feet high.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
F—3 to 4 inch caliper, 3 to 4 feet high.....	10.00	85.00
G—4 to 5 inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet high.....	12.50	100.00

(Same established in tubs.)

	Each
F—3 to 4 inch caliper, 3 to 4 feet high.....	\$12.50
G—4 to 5 inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet high.....	18.00



Cocos Australis Palm (Balled).

Flowering and Foliage Plants or Shrubs

Better effects can be secured from the planted shrubbery if a definite plan is decided upon before the order is made out. We offer a few general suggestions to assist you in obtaining handsome, attractive effects at no greater outlay than haphazard results would cost.

Borders of shrubbery can be well used to separate neighboring properties or portions of farms or large estates. Then groups of trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used in corners of grounds, the larger or taller ones in the backgrounds, leaving centers of grounds for lawn, flower beds, etc.

Shrubs with colored foliage or flowers should be distributed among evergreens.

A most beautiful effect can be secured on small city lots by planting a continuous border of shrubbery along the sides of the house. Such kinds should be chosen as will not by their final height obstruct porches or windows. Evergreen, flowering and deciduous shrubs should be combined to present a compact appearance without crowding. Care should be used to select varieties whose tops will more or less grow together and which will present soft and pleasing lines at their tops and along the ground.

Beautiful effects are secured by bordering drives and walks. As a rule, we recommend borders for walks and drives only on the inside curves, except where decidedly formal effects are desired. Medium or tall shrubs, in masses, are often used with splendid effects to hide unsightly out-houses and other eye-sores.

Evergreen Class

REFER TO "Suggestions That May Help You" beginning page three for remarks as to best use of all shrubs and descriptions of those not described here.

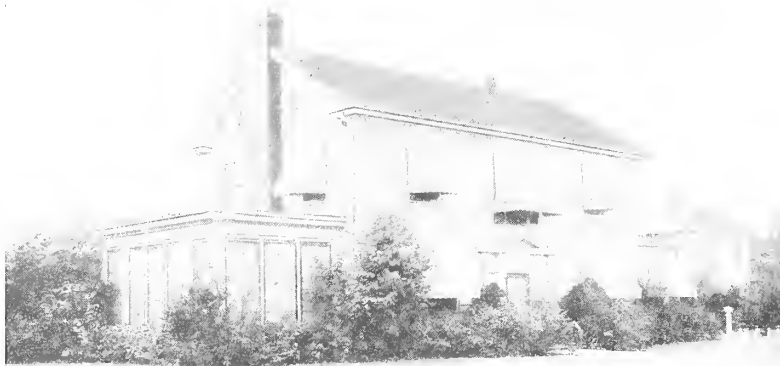
Price of Evergreen, Flowering and Foliage Shrubs.

	Each	10	1000
B—8 to 12 inches, Light	\$0.45	\$ 4.00	\$35.00
C—12 to 18 inches, Light	.60	5.00	45.00
D—18 to 24 inches, Small	.75	6.50	55.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Medium	.85	7.50	65.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Large	1.00	9.00	80.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Specimen	1.25	10.00	90.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Extra Specimen	1.50	12.00	

If balled and burlapped, double above price.

Abelia Grandiflora

A hardy, free blooming shrub with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of clusters of tubular shaped flowers about one inch long, white inside, delicate pink outside. Fragrant. Very desirable.



Broad Leaf Evergreen Planting.

Cape Jasmine (Gardenia Florida)

The old favorite. Beautiful, thick, glossy green leaves and pure white, waxy, fragrant, double flowers.

Camphor (Cinnamomum Camphora)

See description and remarks page 4.

Cherry Laurel (Prunus Caroliniana)

See description and remarks page 4.

Eleagnus (Oleaster)

E. LONGIPES. Handsome, shapely, silver leaved shrub with ornamental reddish-brown bark in winter. Perfectly hardy and easy to grow. Bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks. Deep orange-red, oval fruits about one-half inch long produced in great abundance. Showy and attractive.

E. UMBELLATA (Japanese Oleaster). A large shrub with spreading, often spiny branches, clothed with yellowish-brown scales. Leaves silvery-white beneath. Flowers fragrant, yellowish-white. Berries scarlet when ripe in autumn.

Holly (Ilex Opaca)

See description and remarks page 4.

Hypericum (Golden St. John's Wort)

See description and remarks page 5.

Ligustrum

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Wax Privet).

The handsomest privet we have. Its leaves are dark green and lustrous, very thick and waxy. Produces large heads of white flowers in spring, which are followed by black berries that remain all through the winter. It makes a fine specimen shrub or can be used for a hedge. Hardy as far north as Baltimore. We have an extra fine stock of bushy plants, large enough for immediate effects. We know of no evergreen equal to this for banking purposes.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA. Rapid grower. Leaves thick and medium or small pointed, dark green color. Makes handsome shrub, good for massing or for small shade trees if trained to standards.

LIGUSTRUM NEPALENSE (Nepal Privet). Resembles the Japanese Privet, but smaller and more compact growth, and leaves somewhat smaller. A desirable variety in every respect. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

LIGUSTRUM ROBUSTUM VARIEGATUM (Variegated Privet). A handsome variegated variety. Leaves beautifully mottled with green and yellow, are very thick and glossy. Of compact, bushy growth, attaining height of 8 to 10 feet.



Specimen Ligustrum Lucidum.

THE PECAN

A most valuable Shade and Street Tree as well as for production of Nuts.

SHRUBS—Continued.

Oleander (Nerium)

Well known and always popular. Attractive and desirable for the South. Free flowering and quick growing.

WHITE (*N. grandiflorum*). Single white flowers of good size in large clusters.

PINK (*N. splendens*). Double, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting.

Surinam Cherry

Thrifty growing shrub bearing bright red cherry-like edible fruit. Hardy only in South Florida.

Tea of Japan (Camellia Thea)

See description and remarks page 6.

Special Evergreen Class

The following special varieties are of great value for landscape and banking purposes and we cannot too highly endorse them:

Price of Special Evergreen Class, Ligustrums Grafted.

		Each	10
C—1	to 1½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown...	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
D—2	to 2½ feet, bushy, balled or pot grown...	1.50	13.00
E—2	to 2½ feet, bushy balled or pot grown ..	2.00	18.00
F—2½	to 3 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown ..	2.50	20.00
G—3	to 3½ feet, heavy balled or pot grown...	3.00	
H—3½	to 5 feet, heavy, balled or pot grown ..	4.00 up.	

Australian Silk Oak**(Grevillea Robusta)**

See description and remarks page 3.

Bougainvillea (Japanese Paper Flower)

While usually classed as a vine this will, if planted in large tubs or in open ground and kept trimmed back, make a most attractive, free-flowering shrub. All pot grown.

Buxus Sempervirens (Boxwood)

A shrub of dense habit and symmetrical outline. Used as single specimen plants and often trimmed into fantastic shapes. Small sizes only.

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA. A dwarf growing variety of above used for low hedges or borders. In small sizes only.

Bottle Brush (Callistemon)

Very interesting and desirable shrub for Florida. Thrives on dry, sandy land, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves long and narrow, flowers in thick spikes resembling bottle brushes, whence its name is derived. Color deep red, lasting a long time.



Cape Jasmine.

Coffea Arabica

The commercial coffee plant. Beautiful foliage. Not very hardy.

Crataegus (Burning Bush)

See description and remarks page 3.

Filaria Angustifolia (Phillyrea)

See description and remarks page 4.

Jasmines or Jasminums

These are among the prettiest and most valuable of our Southern evergreen shrubs.

GRANDIFLORUM (Dwarf Star Jasmine). Beautiful dwarf shrub for bordering walks and shrubbery beds. Blooms beautiful waxy white, star shaped. Very fragrant.

HUMILE (Italian Jasmine). Large shrub producing bright yellow flowers in abundance. Hardy. Desirable for banking.

SAMBAC (Arabian Jasmine). Sometimes called the Fragrant Jasmine. Single fragrant flowers in profusion all summer.

Myrtus Communis (True Myrtle)

See description and remarks page 5.

Nandina Domestica (Japanese Nandina)

See description and remarks page 5.

Osmanthus Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Tea Olive)

See description and remarks page 5.



Oleander Splendens.



Pittosporum.



Hedge of Abelia Grandiflora.

Pittosporum Tobira

See description and remarks page 5.

Photinia Serrulata (Evergreen Photinia)

See description and remarks page 5.

Thunbergia Erecta (Bush Morning Glory)

See description and remarks page 6.

Viburnum Tinus Laurustinus

A handsome, broad-leaved flowering shrub of rapid growth. Flowers of creamy-white produced in profusion in February and lasting a long time. Very fragrant. The buds are bright red.

Hedge and Border Class

AMOR RIVER PRIVET. Most popular hedge plant in the South. Rich, dark green, evergreen foliage; compact growth; perfectly hardy; makes a good hedge in one year.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Thick, glossy green foliage; nearly evergreen. Good for hedge or ornamental shrub.

Prices of Amor River and California Privet.

	Each	10	100	1,000
D—18 to 24 in., Med., 1 yr.	\$0.12	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$55.00
E—2 to 3 ft., Heavy, 1 yr.	.15	1.25	9.00	75.00
F—3 to 4 ft., Large, 2 yr.	.20	1.50	12.00	90.00
G—4 to 5 ft., Ex. Large, 2 yr.	.25	1.75	15.00	110.00

OTHER DESIRABLE HEDGE OR BORDER PLANTS.

Chinese Arbor-Vitae, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Oleander, Pampas Grass, Pittosporum, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranate, and Spirea. See index.

Deciduous Class**Price of Deciduous Shrubs Except Where Noted.**

	Each	10	100
D—18 to 24 inches, Small	\$0.30	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Medium	.40	3.00	35.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Large	.50	4.50	40.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Specimens	1.00	8.50	75.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Ex. Special	1.50	12.50	100.00

Althea (Rose of Sharon)

Upright growing, profuse flowering, deciduous shrub; blooms all summer. Following are very choice varieties:

AMPLISSIMA. Double; deep purple-pink, with carmine center; tall grower.

COMTE DE HAINAULT. Semi-double, pale pink, shading to a crimson center; medium grower, late bloomer.

JEANNE D'ARC. The best double, pure white Althea yet introduced. A tall grower, late bloomer.

LADY STANLEY. Double blush-white, with crimson center; medium grower, early bloomer.

SHRUBS—Continued.**Benzoin (Laurus Benzoin)**

Commonly called Spice Bush. An early flowering shrub; leaves bright green, fading in autumn with intense tones of yellow. Flowers yellow, in early spring, appearing before the leaves. Berries scarlet in late summer and autumn. Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet.

Button Bush (Cephalanthus)

See description and remarks page 3.

Calycanthus Florida (Sweet Shrub)

Native Sweet, or Brown Shrub. Flowers double, chocolate colored, very fragrant, opening in April.

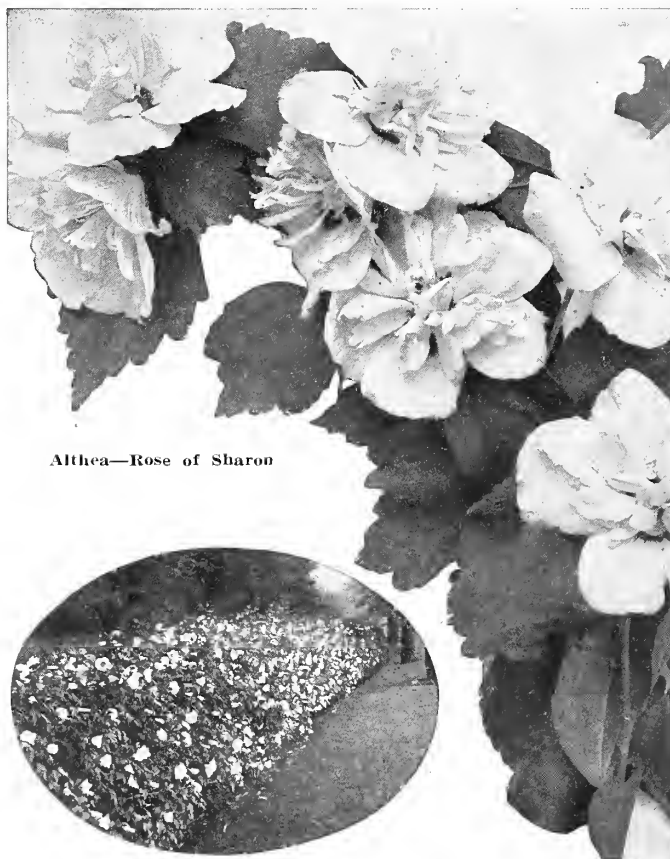
Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia Indica)

A well known hardy deciduous shrub or small tree. Will grow anywhere. Produces great clusters of flowers all summer. The lilac of the South. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues, or single specimens, it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens, shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The dwarf *Crimson* and *White* varieties are especially desirable

for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright *crimson* and *white* bloom making a striking contrast.

DWARF CRIMSON. A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups; large, compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form.

CRIMSON. Strong, upright grower; large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. For training into tree form.



Althea—Rose of Sharon

CRAPE MYRTLE—Continued.

PINK. Upright growth, large open flower cluster. One of the best and most profuse bloomers.

PURPLE. Upright growth, medium sized flower clusters, lilac-purple shading to bluish-pink as flowers fade.

WHITE. Medium growth; large open flower clusters. Clear pure white. Handsome as specimens on lawns, but its greatest value is for banking purposes along with the Dwarf Crimson variety among evergreens.

Cassia Floribunda

A free blooming plant. Large, orange-yellow, pea-shaped flowers, produced in great profusion from mid-summer until winter. Height, 6 to 8 feet. A most effective lawn plant.

Deutzia

One of the most desirable shrubs to plant as individual specimens, or for grouping. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental, and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantations.

D. CANDIDISSIMA. Double White Deutzia. A tall shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet, with numerous upright branches. Leaves dull green, rough on both sides. Flowers double, pure white, in erect panicles. A handsome, free flowering shrub. In Florida blooms in March.

D. CRENATA. Single White Deutzia. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion very early in the spring. A tall, thrifty grower.

D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Tall growing shrub blooming first of April. Double white blooms with back of petals pink. Deserves a place on all grounds.

Exochorda Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)

See description and remarks page 4.

Forsythia (Golden Bell)

A valuable genus of shrubs from China and Japan, blooming very early in spring. Flowers yellow, drooping, borne in great profusion. Entirely hardy here and of the easiest culture.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEL. Desirable, vigorous growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, producing golden-yellow blooms in March.

F. INTERMEDIA. Hybrid Golden Bell. A tall variety with slender, arching branches. Flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Blooms in February and March.

F. SUSPENS. Drooping Golden Bell. A graceful variety with long, slender, drooping branches. Leaves dark, shining green, flowers yellow, produced in profusion in March or earlier in Florida.

F. VIRIDISSIMA. A desirable variety producing profusion of golden-yellow blooms very early in spring, often in February.

Holly (Ilex Verticillata)

(Deciduous Holly)

See description and remarks page 4.

Hydrangea

Its immense heads of bloom make it one of the most showy of our Southern shrubs. Nearly evergreen.

Prices of all Hydrangeas, under 6 inches, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10; 6 to 12 inches, 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 12 to 18 inches, large, \$1.00 each.

HORTENSIS AND OTASKA. Beautiful large heads, varying from pink to blue according to soil conditions.

THOMAS HOGG. Pure white.

FRENCH VARIETIES. A new importation of assorted colors, pink, blue and white; giant heads. Grand shrubs for the South. Do best on north side of buildings or should be given partial shade.

MAD. EMITE MAULLIER. White.

BOUQUET ROSE. Pink.

RENA GILLARD. White.

ORNAMENT COMBINATION. White and pink.

Lonicera

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA. Chinese upright Honey-suckle. See description and remarks page 5.



Hydrangea Otaksa.

Philadelphus

(Syringa or Mock Orange)

P. GRANDIFLORUS. Large Flowered Mock Orange. A tall shrub with spreading, often arching branches. Leaves broad, light green. Flowers very large, pure white and showy. Any well-drained soil with average fertility is suitable for them.

Poinciana, Dwarf (Sesbania Punicea)

See description and remarks page 5.

Pomegranate, Flowering

(Punica Granatum)

The flowering varieties of this plant are among the most gorgeously beautiful and conspicuous flowering shrubs in the South. We have some very choice varieties, as follows:

DOUBLE WHITE. Large, double white flowers, splendid for lawn specimens, massing, hedges and borders.

DOUBLE RED. Similar to above, except it is a beautiful, double deep scarlet.

Rhodotypos (White Kerria)

See description and remarks page 5.

Spirea

A valuable, graceful and highly attractive flowering shrub. May be used to good advantage for borders, hedges, specimens, or planting en masse. We offer the following varieties:

ANTHONY WATERER. A bright crimson, dwarf and dense growth. Special, 12 to 18 inches, 50c each, \$1.00 per 10.

S. BILLARDI. Attain 6 feet. Very graceful. Flowers bright pink, borne in panicles 5 to 8 inches long.

S. VAN HOUTTEI. This is one of the most beautiful of the early spring-flowering Spireas. A strong grower. Very desirable.

Symphoricarpos

S. VULGARIS. See description and remarks page 6.

Syrax

S. JAPONICA. See description and remarks page 6.

Weigela (Diervilla)

W. GRANDIFLORA. Very large flowers, brownish-crimson in the bud, changing to a rich bright crimson when expanded.

W. HENDERSONII. Flowers light crimson; free bloomer.

W. ROSEA. Profuse blooming shrub of spreading habit. Among the showiest of shrubs; producing in April great masses of showy flowers of light pink.

White Fringe (Chionanthus Virginica)

See description and remarks page 6.

Vine and Creeper Class

B-C— 8 to 12 in., Small	Each	10
D-E—12 to 18 in., Medium		\$0.40 3.50
F-G— 2 to 5 ft., Large		.65 6.00
		1.00 up.

Bougainvillea

(Japanese Paper Flower)

Vigorous, woody vine. Magenta colored blooms, borne in profusion.

Bignonia (Trumpet Vine)

BIGNONIA RADICANS TECOMA (Hardy Orange Trumpet). Brilliant orange-red flowers produced throughout the summer. Dark green leaves. A rank climber.

B. SPECIOSA (Blue or Purple Trumpet). Evergreen hardy vine. Flowers in great clusters.

Clematis Paniculata

Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of fragrant flowers the foliage is very handsome. A most desirable climber of shrubby habit.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera)

CHINESE. A showy variety, with purplish evergreen foliage changing to greener shades at maturity. Flowers white, tinged with purple on outside.

GOLDEN NETTED. Leaves netted with yellow. Evergreen.

HALL'S JAPAN. A rampant climber. Glossy, evergreen foliage. Flowers white, changing to yellow.

Ivy

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*). Shiny evergreen leaves. Clings to any surface without support. Extensively used for covering trunks of palms and trees. Excellent for window boxes.

JAPAN OR BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). The most popular and satisfactory creeper for general planting. Glossy green leaves; excellent for covering stone, concrete or brick walls.

IMPROVED VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis Englemanni*). Has finer cut leaves than the old variety, shorter joints and more rapid growth. Gorgeous colors in autumn.

Jasmines

Several classes of our most desirable vines, famous for their exquisitely fragrant yellow or white blooms.

CAROLINA YELLOW JASMINE (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A very graceful, slender, rapid growing, native vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring. Most fragrant.

STAR JASMINE (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). Strong growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters.

STAR JASMINE, VARIEGATED (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides* variegated). Variegated variety of the preceding.

Miscellaneous Vines

KUDZU. Remarkably vigorous vine frequently producing stems 40 to 60 feet long in a single season, a veritable "Jack and the Bean Stalk." Well adapted for covering arbors and verandas and where quick results are wanted. We recommend this as a permanent cover crop in pecan and citrus groves. (See our Pecan Service Bulletin No. 66). Price, rooted layers, \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1,000.

ROSA DE MONTANA OR MOUNTAIN ROSE (*Antigonon leptopus*). A most rapid growing vine, producing great sprays of clear pink flowers during summer and fall. From pots only.

RUBBER, CLIMBING (*Ficus repens*). The most perfect creeper known. Its creeping and clinging tendencies are greater than in any other known plant. Has small round or oval glossy leaves, short stems. A very tenacious and beautiful climber for covering any kind of walls. Will climb anything. From pot only.

WISTERIA. The ever popular hardy vine for pergolas and porches. Long drooping clusters of fragrant blooms. Varieties **Blue** and **White**.

Floral Department

Cut Flowers Bouquets Floral Designs

Our established reputation in the nursery business gives assurance of the proper filling of all orders, and our experience is sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods and work furnished.

Special attention is given to out of town trade, flowers in any form being easily packed so as to stand shipment for reasonable distances. In all cases, shipments will be made by express or mail, (by the latter method only in the case of small packages of cut flowers).

Leading kinds of cut flowers in season at prevailing prices.

Prices Bouquets:

Bride's Arm Bouquets	\$ 4.00 to \$10.00
Bride's Shower Bouquets	10.00 to 25.00
Bridesmaid's Bouquets	4.00 to 10.00
Corsage Bouquets	2.00 to 10.00
Boutonnieres for Gentlemen	.25 to .50

Above prices based on kind, quantity and quality of flowers and material used.

FUNERAL DESIGNS.

Excellent assortment of designs in leading kinds and sizes. Only few more popular designs quoted here.

Casket Bouquets\$2.50 to \$7.50 and up.

Flat Wreaths, Crosses and Crescents, prices, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00, to \$35.00.

Pillows, Harps, Lyres and Hearts; Wreaths, Stars, Crosses or Anchors on base or easel; prices, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$35.00 and upwards.

Lodge Emblems: Prices according to size and elaboration, \$10.00 to \$35.00 and \$50.00 and upwards.

Orders by wire quickly executed

Bamboo, Grasses and Miscellaneous Class

These not only make fine specimens on lawns but are most serviceable and satisfactory for screens, windbreaks or boundary hedges. Positively all are non-suckering.

Prices of Bamboo and Grasses.	Each	10
Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes	\$0.50	\$4.00
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes	.75	6.50
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes	1.00	9.00
Extra large specimen clumps at	\$2.00 to \$5.00.	

BAMBOO ARGENTEA. Japanese, attains 40 feet in height. Very attractive and striking. No objectionable runners.

BAMBOO FALCATA. Height 6 to 10 feet; fine leaves; very desirable where small growing species is preferred.

BAMBOO VERTICILLATA. Canes striped yellow. Rank grower, 20 to 25 feet. Makes fine clumps, very hardy, one of the best for windbreaks.

EULALIA (*Miscanthus*). Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties

Univittata. Dark solid green leaves.

Variegata. White striping lengthwise of the leaves.

Zebrina. White or golden striping across leaves.

LEMON GRASS. A small growing ornamental grass, desirable for specimens or low screens; dark green and variegated.

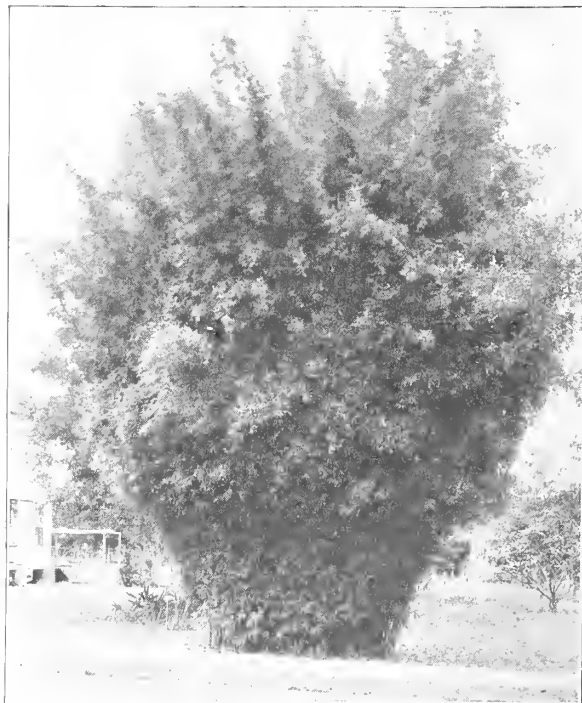
PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium Argenteum*). A strong, tall, perennial, sub-tropical grass, grown extensively in California for its magnificent large white plumes. The finest of all tall plume grasses. Attains 10 to 15 feet; is a perfect evergreen in the lower South; stools become very large, giving appearance of a beautiful fountain. Excellent as a screen against unsightly objects, but attains its greatest beauty as a single specimen on the lawn.

SPANISH BAYONET (*Yucca*). Upright grower with stiff pointed leaves, topped with clusters of bell-shaped white blossoms. Green and variegated varieties. Price, small, 35c; medium, 60c; large, \$1.00.

Aspidistra Lurida (Parlor Palm)

Very hardy plants, desirable for pot culture in shady rooms and porches. 4 to 6 leaves, 75c each; 6 to 10 leaves, \$1.00.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATA. Variegated variety of the above, with wide white stripes through the leaf. 4 to 6 leaves, \$1.00 each; 6 to 10 leaves, \$1.50 each.



Bamboo.

NURSERIES: MACCLENNY, FLORIDA

1922 ORDER SHEET

Inter-State Nurseries

Jacksonville, Fla.

Write Plainly	To	Write Plainly	Trees and plants ordered are purchased under terms of sale as published on 3rd cover page, C. M. Griffing & Co., 1922 Catalogue.
	Destination		Signed
	County		Post Office
	Via		R. F. D. Route

Name of party to whom consigned.
Express, Railroad or Postoffice.
State.
State.

Purchaser must sign here
If different from shipping point

[illegible]

Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter.
Extend or carry out price for each item or group of same class having common price.

USE THIS SHEET FOR MAKING YOUR SKETCH WHEN SENDING FOR PLAN
For Terms and Other Information Regarding Plans See Catalogue.



NOTE—The sketch need not be drawn to scale, but should give the principal dimensions, direction the house faces: North, East, South, or West, and the location of entrances, dimensions of buildings, and windows in foundation, etc.; also location of walks, drives, if any trees and shrubbery, or other permanent things that are not to be removed. A photograph or even kodak view showing buildings or grounds will be of help to us (these will be returned to you if desired.) Also location of all entrances to lot and buildings, any objectional views to be retained, and terraces, or grades of any importance. Unless we have this information it will be impossible to prepare a plan that will be practical.

PLEASE DO NOT OVERLOOK ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON OTHER SIDE OF THIS SHEET



Coniferous

Specimen evergreen trees, when properly placed, form beautiful addition to any grounds. Their most popular use is in connection with deciduous trees, helping to form compact shade in the summer and preserving spots of green throughout the entire winter, and no grounds are complete without them. The most beautiful groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together. The new ideas in landscape planting have developed new uses for evergreens, until they now hold a prominent place.

Note—Experience teaches us that most coniferous evergreens to be successfully transplanted should be taken up with a ball of earth and securely burlapped. Prices listed for this class are for trees balled and burlapped, except the Chinese are listed both bare-rooted and balled.

Price of ARBOR-VITAE and all Conifers except special large sizes of some noted with description and seedling Chinese Arbor-Vitae.

	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ feet, balled and burlapped	\$1.25	\$10.00
D—1½ to 2 feet, balled and burlapped	1.75	15.00
E—2 to 2½ feet, balled and burlapped	2.25	20.00
F—2½ to 3 feet, balled and burlapped	2.75	25.00
G—3 to 3½ feet, balled and burlapped	3.25	30.00
H—3½ to 4 feet, balled and burlapped	4.00	37.50
J—4 to 5 feet, balled and burlapped	5.50	50.00

Large specimen plants, \$6.00 up.

Arbor-Vitae (Biota)

(Asiatic Type)

COMPACTA (B. Compacta). Handsome, upright grower; attractive, dark green foliage. Splendid for lawns, screens, hedges, and massing.

DWARF GOLDEN (B. aurea nana). Fine plants of dwarf habit; attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich, golden tipped foliage. Always beautiful, from the little plant until it attains full size.

ELEGANT (B. Elegantissima). Tall, slender, very graceful grower. Dark green foliage.



Coniferous Nursery Blocks.

Evergreens

ROSEDALE (B. Rosedale).

A very handsome variety. Foliage dark green and plume-like, but very compact. This is a most attractive border for lawns, roadways and walks, and is unexcelled for massing.

PYRAMIDALIS (B. Pyramidalis).

Erect, symmetrical growth, of sometimes 15 to 20 feet, forming a pyramid-shape. Pea-green foliage. One of the best varieties, and its columnar habit adapts it to formal

planting and suits it to lawn planting and evergreen groups.

PYRAMIDALIS AUREA (B. Pyramidalis Aurea). Of erect,

symmetrical, compact growth, with beautiful golden tint.

PYRAMIDALIS COMPACTA. A very compact form of the

pyramidal type, branches short and densely clothed with

bright green foliage.

ORIENTAL COMPACTA. A low and very compact form

with bright green foliage. Selected seedling true to

form and very thrifty, easy to transplant.

Arbor-Vitae (Thuya)

(American Type)

THUYA GLOBOSA (Occidentalis). A very dwarf, compact

variety of spherical growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

Thrives best on heavy and stony soils.

THUYA REEDII (Occidentalis). Pyramidal form of rather

slow growth; attains an ultimate height of 10 to 15 feet.

Thrives best on clay or heavy soils.

Libocedrus

LIBOCEDRUS decurrens (Incense Cedar). A tall, stately

tree of compact, upright growth. Foliage beautiful dark

green. Native of the Northwest but thrives well in South.

Pine - Pinus

P. DENSIFLORA (Japanese Red Pine). See description and

remarks page 8.

Retinispora (Chamaecyparis)

R. PISIFERA. Foliage bright green, somewhat pendulous;

a highly valuable and hardy form not

commonly grown. Only 7 to 9 feet

size in stock. Price, balled, burlapped

and crated, \$10.00 each.

R. PISIFERA AUREA. In foliage and

habit of growth similar to R. Pisifera

except that the new growth is of a rich

golden hue. A very showy variety.

Only 7 to 9 feet size in stock. Price,

balled, burlapped and crated, \$10.00

each.

R. PLUMOSA. A rapid growing variety

with exquisite, dark green foliage and

ends of the limbs drooping.

R. PLUMOSA AUREA (Golden Plumed

Cypress). One of the best, hardiest,

and most desirable Retinisporas. A

vigorous grower and retains its golden

color constantly.

R. PLUMOSA SULPHUREA. Young

sprouts of sulphur-yellow color, con-

trasting strongly with the other green-

ery of the tree. A novel variety.

R. SQUARROSA VEITCHII (Veitch's

Silver Cypress). A rapid grower; heath-

like foliage, bluish-green; handsome

and distinct. Height 15 to 25 feet



Arbor-Vitae.

EVERGREENS—Continued.

Cedars and Junipers

CEDAR DEODARA (*Cedrus deodara*). Sometimes called Himalayan Cedar. A stately tree of great beauty; native to the Himalayan mountains. Foliage is an attractive bluish-green, the young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. One of the most beautiful ornamental cedars for the South.

GOLDEN CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima*). Similar in form and growth to well known Red Cedar but with tips and young branches of a beautiful yellow color, eventually changing to golden-bronze. Only 7 to 9 feet size in stock. Price balled, burlapped and crated, \$10.00 each.

CHINESE JUNIPER. Foliage similar to Japanese Juniper but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden-yellow. Does not burn in summer. Very desirable.

JAPANESE JUNIPER (*Juniperus Japonica*). Adapted to a great range of climate, temperature and soil. A beautiful tree with bright green foliage which does not change during the winter; of pyramidal, compact growth; ultimate height of 15 to 20 feet.

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*). Sturdy, thrifty, strong grower. A native, well adapted to cultivate for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the South. Quick grower, easily trained into formal shapes.

Cupressus (Cypress)

A type of coniferous tree that thrive well in the South; are strikingly graceful in their drooping habit of growth and feathery-like foliage.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (Arizona Cypress). See description and remarks page 6.

CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS (Funeral Cypress). See description and remarks page 6.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS PYRAMIDALIS (Italian Cypress). The well known pyramidal conifer of compact and shaft-like habit.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS HORIZONTALIS. See description and remarks page 7.

Chinese or Oriental Arbor-Vitae Seedlings

CHINESE (*B. Orientalis*). Pale golden-green; upright, thrifty grower; fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Will grow anywhere, easy to transplant. Can be kept into a compact tree by frequent careful pruning. Our stock has been pruned and is handsome and shapely. The medium sizes make beautiful hedges, giving immediate effect.



Retinispora.

Prices, handled without baling, for hedges and windbreaks:		Each	
		10	
C-1	to 1½ feet, not balled	\$0.50	\$4.50
D-1½	to 2 feet, not balled	.75	6.50
E-2	to 3 feet, not balled	1.00	9.00
F-3	to 4 feet, not balled	1.25	11.00
G-4	to 5 feet, not balled	1.50	12.50
H-5	to 7 feet, not balled	2.00	17.50

Same stock balled and burlapped double above price.

Shade Trees



Lombardy Poplars for Sky Line.

White shade around Southern homes is essential, care should be taken in planting shade trees to leave wide open spaces for the admission of breezes and for lawns. Planted in groups, they present a far handsomer appearance than when set in a row, and these open spaces between groups may be arranged to permit view and allow free circulation of air. Trees should be planted close enough together for the tops to interlock, but not so near that they will distort each other. By grouping evergreens and deciduous trees that will attain various heights and different shaped heads, the planter secures an artistic and soft sky-line, besides enjoying a more dense shade during the summer and openness and light during the winter. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your home so rapidly and with such small outlay as by planting shade trees, and the amount of increased value will depend not so much on the sum you spend as the taste you display in selection. Feel free to write us for our advice; we are always glad to suggest proper selection to our customers.

Broad Leaf Evergreen Class

ACACIA BAILEYANA. See description and remarks page 6. Prices and sizes same as Magnolia Tree.

EVERGREEN ASH (*Fraxinus Velutina*). Beautiful, rapid growing ash, native of Rio Grande Valley, where it is evergreen. 4 to 5 feet, 60c; 5 to 7 feet, 90c; 7 to 9 feet, \$1.30; 9 to 12 feet, \$2.00.

SHADE TREES—Continued.

AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*). An attractive tree of fern-like foliage. A splendid shade or ornamental tree and very desirable for pot culture. From pots, 2 to 3 feet, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 75c each, \$6.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

CHERRY LAUREL OR WILD PEACH. Probably the best broad-leaved evergreen shade tree for Southern planting. Suited to any place where a shade tree is needed. Can be trimmed to any desired size for hedges and is used extensively for the purpose.

Price Cherry Laurels: D—1 to 2 feet, hedge size, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100. E—2 to 3 feet, medium, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100. F—3 to 4 feet, strong, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10.

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum Camphora*). Becoming very popular in Florida and the coast sections of the South.

Price Camphor: D—1 to 2 feet, small, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100. E—2 to 3 feet, bushy, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$30.00 per 100. F—3 to 4 feet, bushy and straight, 75c each; \$6.50 per 10. G—4 to 5 feet, straight, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10. I—5 to 7 feet, straight, \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

Eucalyptus

Very fast growing evergreen trees, very desirable in most of Florida but not hardy north of Florida. Our list comprises the most desirable varieties for shade or avenue planting.

EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA. Tall, hardy, rapid growing tree.

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA. Symmetrical, branching, well adapted to avenue planting.

EUCALYPTUS TERETICORNIS. Valued for posts and timber. Strong grower and quite hardy.

EUCALYPTUS RUDIS. A hardy variety much grown in Texas. Stands drouth better than most varieties. A beautiful avenue tree; young growth of deep copper color.

MELALEUCA ERICIFOLIA. A large Australian tree, known as Punk Tree. Thick spongy bark and pendulous branchlets, oblong tapering leaves and spikes of creamy-white flowers. Very desirable in South Florida, stands salt water, wind and drouth.

Price Eucalyptus and Melaleuca Trees:		Each	10
D—1½	to 2 feet, Small, pot grown	\$0.30	\$2.40
E—2	to 3 feet, Light, pot grown	.40	3.50
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium, pot grown	.50	4.50
G—4	to 5 feet, Large, pot grown	.75	6.00
H—5	to 7 feet, Extra Large, pot grown	1.00	8.00

Magnolia

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA (Sweet or White Bay). A handsome native evergreen tree. Leaves oblong or oval, green and lustrous on the upper surface, pale or nearly white beneath. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, cup-shaped, 2 to 3 inches across, blooming for several weeks in spring and early summer on all trees of all ages; can also be kept pruned into a large shrub, in which form it is handsome when in full bloom. None larger than 5 to 7 feet in stock.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. The queen of flowering broad-leaf evergreen trees; of immense size, and well known throughout the South. Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, the size and richness of their foliage and the lavish yield of fragrant flowers, place them in the foremost rank among hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Their proper place is on the lawn, where they show to fine advantage in contrast to the green. Planted in groups they yield to no rival, and their effect in early spring is grand beyond description, illuminating the whole landscape and filling the atmosphere with a rich perfume.

Price, *Magnolia Glauca* and *Grandiflora*:

		Each	10
C—1	to 1½ feet, Small	\$0.30	\$ 2.50
D—1½	to 2 feet, Light	.50	4.00
E—2	to 3 feet, Small	.65	6.00
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium	.90	8.00
G—4	to 5 feet, Large	1.15	10.00
H—5	to 7 feet, Extra Large	2.00	18.00
K—7	to 9 feet, Specimen	5.00	
M—9	to 12 feet, Extra Fine Specimen	8.00	
N—12	to 15 feet, Extra Fine Specimen	10.00	

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.



What's Prettier Than the Camphor Tree?

Holly and Ligustrum

HOLLY (American Christmas Holly). Grows to 20 feet tall. Handsome tree and valuable for Christmas decorations. Nursery grown Holly trees are easy to grow and Holly is a tree everyone wants growing on their grounds.

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA. Rapid growing small evergreen shade tree. Also fine for training in bushy form. Very popular in some sections where it is used for street planting. Thrives anywhere in the South. Large size trees are trained to high standards, headed at 5 to 6 feet.

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM NANA (Standards). This variety of Ligustrum trained to standards and headed at 24 to 30 inches, makes a fine substitute for the Bay trees as used for tub planting. We have a limited number so trained.

Price Holly, Ligustrum Japonica, and Ligustrum Lucidum Nana: Each 10

E—2	to 3 feet, Holly only	\$0.65	\$ 5.00
F—3	to 4 feet	.80	7.00
G—4	to 5 feet	1.25	10.00
H—5	to 7 feet	2.00	16.00
K—7	to 9 feet, Ligustrum Japonica only	3.00	25.00

If balled and burlapped, double above price.

STERCULIA Acerifolia. From Australia, where it is a timber tree. Suitable for shade; rapid grower, with large leaves and rich red flowers.

STERCULIA diversifolia. Attains 40 to 60 feet, with long stalked, lobed leaves in varied shapes; yellowish-white flowers; thrives well on the high pine land of Florida.

Price, both varieties, pot grown, 1 to 2 feet, 50c each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each.

OAK (*Quercus Virginiana*). The Live Oak is one of the finest and most popular Evergreen shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

		Each	10
F—3	to 4 feet	\$0.65	\$ 6.00
G—4	to 5 feet	.80	7.50
H—5	to 7 feet	1.20	9.00
K—7	to 9 feet	2.00	18.00
M—9	feet up, Specimens	4.00	up.

If balled and burlapped double above price.

Deciduous Class

The following well known deciduous shade trees should be used more or less in all plantings. Most of them are rapid growers. Some attain great size; others, which do not make such large trees, are more desirable where space is limited.

Prices of Deciduous Shade Trees:		Each	10
E—2	to 3 feet, Light	\$0.40	\$ 3.50
F—3	to 4 feet, Small	.65	6.00
G—4	to 5 feet, Medium	.80	7.50
H—5	to 7 feet, Large	1.20	9.00
K—7	to 9 feet, Extra Large	2.00	18.00
M—9	to 12 feet, Specimen	4.00	up.

As practically all Deciduous shade trees are described and their best uses explained on pages 6 to 8, we only give the list in stock here.

ASH—GREEN (*Fraxinus viridis*).
ASH—AMERICAN WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*).
AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA (Tree of Heaven).
CATALPA SPECIOSA.
CYPRESS—BALD (*Taxodium Distichum*).
DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).
GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair Tree).
KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Rain Tree).
ELM—WHITE (*Ulmus Americana*).
MAPLE—SILVER LEAF (*Acer Saccharum*).
MAPLE—SCARLET (*Acer Rubrum*).
OAK (*Quercus Falcata*).
OAK—WATER (*Quercus Nigra*).
OAK—PIN (*Quercus Palustris*).
PARKINSONIA Aculata (Jerusalem Thorn).
PISTACHE CHINENSIS.
POPLAR—CAROLINA.
POPLAR—LOMBARDY (*Populus Italica*).
POPLAR—TULIP (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).
POPLAR—SILVER LEAF (*Populus alba-nivea*).
RED BUD (*Cercis canadensis*).
SOAP TREE (*Sapindus saponaria*).
SWEET GUM (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).
SYCAMORE (Oriental Plane).
SOPIHORA JAPONICA (Pagoda Tree).
TEXAS UMBRELLA (*Melia*).
WEeping WILLOW (*Salix Babylonica*).



Mrs. Dudley Cross.

Roses

If you like flowers (as everyone who likes flowers LOVES ROSES) you cannot afford to miss one word of what we have to say about them.

Roses are the most popular flowering plant grown. As either plants or flowers, they may be properly and effectively used for a great number of purposes. In the Southern States roses may be had in abundance nearly the entire year, longer than any other flower. We can never have too many roses around our homes; we seldom have enough. By planting our rose bushes, and following our simple instructions, the growing of roses in the South is easy and results gratifying.

The mild winter, long fall and spring seasons, and abundance of rain during the summer, give the lover of roses in the Southern States a more ideal climatic condition for growth in the yard or open bed than any section in the world.

We offer only sturdy, field grown rose bushes that have actually proven themselves by producing an abundance of flowers in the nursery before they are dug and shipped. They are propagated low, on non-sprouting hardy stock or roots, that are known to produce free flowering, strong, vigorous bushes. At time of shipping, plants are severely pruned and defoliated, conserving in the root, main stalk and body of the bush the necessary vitality, enabling them to push out strong, sturdy branches, and produce an abundance of well developed flowers (when properly planted, manured and watered) in a surprisingly short time.

Our rose bushes are grown in the South especially for Southern planting, and will give sure and satisfactory results.

Such bushes should not be confused with imported plants, grown in entirely different soil and under different climatic conditions, that have been dug and kept in storage or transit months before you receive them, such as are sometimes offered by seed houses, department stores, etc., nor should ours be compared with the weakly hot house grown pot plants, propagated on their own roots from green wood cuttings, offered by plant firms in the North. There is no comparison either in character of plants or in results.

Who Should Plant Roses

Everyone should plant roses. There is no home, worthy of the name, where space could not be found for from ten to one hundred rose bushes. If a renter, plant roses; you will get returns in beautiful flowers in from two to three months. If a flat dweller, and you have three or more windows, you can plant ten or more rose bushes in window boxes. The results will be a delight, and you can move the window boxes with other personal belongings when moving day comes around. If a home owner it matters not how pretentious or humble, nothing can make it more home-like, more attractive and inviting, than a well selected rose planting. If a landlord, there is no improvement that can be made at so small an expenditure that will so quickly enhance the rental value and desirability of property, insuring permanent tenants, as a good rose planting.

Rose Planters' Helps

Written expressly to meet the requirements and conditions of the Southern States.

SELECTION OF BUSHES. The success of your planting very largely depends on the selection of the right varieties as to character of bush growth for location in which they are to be planted. Rose bushes are divided into two general classes: Bush varieties, those that grow in bush form, and climbing varieties, those that are of more vigorous growth, producing long branches or shoots that may be trained on trellises, pergolas, porches, etc. The bush varieties vary greatly in character of growth and vigor of plant. Some of the varieties that produce the most perfect flowers in great profusion are of small bush growth, never attaining large size, while other varieties are of more or less vigorous upright or spreading habit of growth. If the desirable but small bushes are planted in rose beds indiscriminately with the more vigorous bushes, they will soon become overshadowed and ultimately die, and such a rose bed will never present an attractive uniform appearance. Varieties should be selected and plantings arranged so that the vigorous upright bushes, the vigorous bushes of spreading habit, the smaller growth bushes, may each be planted in groups. To assist our patrons in the selection of varieties and arrangement, we give the description of each variety, the character of growth. Remember that many of the Hybrid Tea varieties, which are mostly of the smaller bush growth, produce the most magnificent flowers in greatest profusion.

LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF ROSE PLANTING. Rose plantings can be successfully made where the location is not overshadowed by large trees, and where not shaded by buildings or fences more than half the day. Soil should be well drained and fertile. If not naturally rich, it must be made so by adding more fertile soil, and a liberal amount of manure. The presence of clay in soil or under rose plantings,

while desirable and beneficial, is not essential to success. Some of the finest plantings we have ever seen had no clay under them for many feet, but the sandy soil was made very fertile with natural manure and chemical fertilizers, and an ample, but not excessive, supply of water.

STYLE OF PLANTING. Rose plantings may be conveniently considered in the following six styles: (1) Rose Beds, (2) Banking, (3) Climbing, viz., for training on trellises, pergolas, porches or over rose walks, (4) Yard Plantings, (5) Rose Gardens, (6) Window Boxes.

ROSE BEDS. We advise planting several bushes of a variety or color, in a square by themselves instead of scattering them at random through the bed. To secure large, well developed, long stemmed flowers, bushes should be kept well pruned; do not be afraid to cut long stems with the flowers. Continuous cutting back or pruning of the bedding varieties forces strong vigorous shoots from near the ground from which you get the finest long stem flowers. Cut away old and unhealthy branches.

BANKING or the ROSE BANK. For banking against buildings, next to fences, in corners, around porches, or steps, and other similar locations, use varieties of strong bush growth. Medium growth bushes of spreading habit, and upright growth bushes, should be planted 24 to 30 inches apart. Rank or vigorous growth bushes, of spreading habit, should be planted 30 to 36 inches apart. For best effect, plant the strong growth, upright bushes next to fence or building. About 30 inches in front of these, and about 36 inches apart, plant the strong growth bushes, of spreading habit, and about 30 inches in front of these plant the medium growth bushes of spreading habit, about 30 inches apart. This will give a dense bank of foliage and flowers, with the strong upright bushes rearing their stems and flowers in the background.

ROSES—Continued.

CLIMBING OR TRELLIS ROSES. These may be planted in a great number of locations to good effect. Around verandas or porches they are especially desirable. They do not become sufficiently dense to exclude air, light, or harbor insects. Other choice locations are for training over summer houses, pergolas, along fences and the rose walk. Climbing roses should be planted from three to eight feet apart, depending upon how dense a covering is desired. Little, if any, pruning should be done. Branches that grow in long shoots, many times 15 to 20 feet or more, should be carefully trained and tied to trellis or support.

If branches are too few, they may be headed back and made to branch, making a more dense covering. A very effective training for climbing varieties is to plant 6 to 8 feet apart, and for each plant construct a vase shaped, triangular or square rack or frame, six to seven feet in height. The parts of such a rack or frame should be of good, durable material about two inches square. For the triangular frame use 3 posts set into the ground about 12 inches, 24 inches apart, with the tops leaning outward so that the tops are 4 feet apart. To the posts nail horizontal slats 12 inches apart. Branches twined on the inside of such a frame, and allowed to droop over the top, make one of the most pleasing effects possible.

YARD ROSES. The stronger growth Tea varieties are the most desirable for open ground planting. These vigorous growing Tea and others recommended for yards, should be planted three to five feet apart. Little pruning is necessary further than cutting a good liberal stem to flowers, and removing dead or weak branches, until the end of the second year when one-third to one-half the top should be pruned away, removing the older and weaker branches. Similar pruning should be repeated every year. Some yard bushes live to old age and grow to enormous size. We have seen twelve and fifteen year old bushes of such varieties as Minnie Frances and Maurice Rouvier attain a height of ten feet, with a spread of 12 to 14 feet. Others, such as Madam Lombard, Snowflake, Maman Cochet, and Louis Phillippe, etc., attain heights of from six to seven feet with eight and ten feet spread, producing thousands of beautiful roses annually.

ROSE GARDENS. Many lovers of roses have rose gardens, varying in size from a few dozen plants to several thousand, in which they find great pleasure in testing new varieties. Such rose gardens are seldom attractive or beautiful from a landscape view point. They are extremely interesting and fascinatingly beautiful if you overlook the lack of uniformity of bush growth, and give your attention to a study of the characteristics of the varieties and the beautiful flowers produced. In planning your rose garden, if you will give the character of bush growth a little study and thought, you can make it more interesting and much more beautiful and attractive as a whole. Plant the stronger growing bush varieties in a section to themselves; likewise the medium growth bushes, and the weaker growth bedding varieties to themselves, giving each the proper distance. By doing this you will occupy your ground space to better advantage, conserve your fertility and moisture and the result will be beautiful rose beds and groups.

WINDOW BOXES. Roses for window box plantings should be of the profuse blooming smaller growth bush sorts, such as the Hybrid Tea



Countess of Gosford.



Killarney, Double Pink.

varieties, recommended in the descriptions for bedding. Rose window boxes should be made 12 to 14 inches deep, 10 to 12 inches wide at bottom and 12 to 14 inches wide at top, and of proper length to suit window. They should be made of good, durable material, about one inch thick. In the bottom several half-inch holes should be bored to admit of perfect drainage. Boxes should be filled with good soil into which has been mixed from one-third to one-half its bulk of well-rotted dairy manure, and one pound of pulverized lime rock to each cubic foot of soil. After the box so filled has stood for two weeks, having been freely watered daily, the bushes should be ordered and planted immediately on arrival. Bushes can be planted from twelve to fifteen inches apart. Rose bushes in window boxes require water two or three times each day. If allowed to become dry, they will die, but if kept well watered and fertilized, you will get wonderful returns in strong flowers.

Strong Field Grown Budded or Grafted Roses

CLASSIFICATION: Roses are descended from several distinct classes or families, and the following key will enable one to find to which strains or classes each belongs. (H.P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H.T.) Hybrid Tea. (B.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (N.) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H.Ch.) Hybrid China. (H.N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber. (H.W.) Hybrid Wichuraiana.

Prices of Standard Varieties.		Each	10	100
Size C, 1 year, Strong		\$0.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
Size D, 2 year, Large		.70	6.50	55.00
Price Radiance, Red Radiance and Marechal Niel.		Each	10	
Size C, 1 year, Strong		\$0.70	\$6.50	
Size D, 2 year, Large		.90	8.00	
Price all Roses Balled		2.50		

Description of Varieties

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY. (T.) Color is deep lemon-yellow, which intensifies as the blooms develop; flowers large, of great substance and perfect formation; it has a high-pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. We have carefully tested this rose, and find it the most satisfactory yellow variety recently introduced. Strong, upright growth.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H.P.) Large, full, beautiful, upright, strong grower on heavy land.

ANDRE GARNON. (H.T.) Deep rose color. Large and full. Strong, spreading growth.

BABY RAMBLER. (P.) The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy.

BENGAL NOBINAND. (Beng.) Darkest velvety crimson. In bloom constantly. Low spreading growth.

BLACK PRINCE. (H.P.) Velvety crimson with shadings of purplish black. Upright, strong growth.

BRIDE. (T.) Most dainty, pure white, with exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds borne on stiff, upright stems. Vigorous on strong land.

BRIDESMAID. (T.) Beautiful pink with shadings of soft yellow at base of petals. Lasts remarkably well when cut. Spreading growth.



William R. Smith.



Gruss an Teplitz.

BURBANK. (Bour.) Splendid symmetrical formed cherry colored blooms. Good grower and very free bloomer. Upright, bushy top.

CECIL BRUNNER. (Poly.) Dainty, tiny miniature roses of delicate bisque pink. Beautiful long pointed buds. Vigorous low-spreading habit.

CHERRY RIPE. (H.T.) Light clear cherry red. A free bloomer, medium upright growth.

CHROMATELLA. (N.) Sometimes called Pillar of Gold. One of our best yellow climbers. Clear, deep yellow with sulphur edgings. Full and fragrant. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

CLARA WATSON. (H.T.) Pearly white, center tinted pale peach-blow pink. Free bloomer. A good rose. Upright growth. Small bush.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. N.) A seedling of American Beauty crossed with Wichuriana. Same size, color and fragrance as American Beauty, and a vigorous climber. Good foliage and profuse bloomer.

CL. BABY RAMBLER. (Poly.) An everblooming true Crimson Rambler. Foliage never mildews, always clean and bright.

CL. BRIDE. (Cl.T.) A vigorous climbing form of the well known Bride.

CL. BRIDESMAID. (Cl.T.) Much the same as the bush Bridesmaid. A good vigorous climber.

CL. CAPTAIN CHRISTY. (H.T.) Large, full, double blossoms of most delicate pink, shading deeper in center. Very fragrant. Borne on heavy, upright, stiff stems.

CL. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (Cl.T.) Vigorous climber, producing abundance of large cup-shaped blooms of most beautiful delicate pink color. No collection is complete without this splendid variety.

CL. CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. (Cl.Poly.) White with delicate flesh tones. Very double and most fragrant. Blooms in clusters.

CL. DEVONIENSIS. (Cl.T.) Sometimes called the Magnolia rose, as the blooms are so large and petals so thick and waxy, and the fragrance is so distinctly different from other roses. White tinged with the most delicate pink. Exquisitely beautiful long pointed buds surrounded by beautiful foliage. Strong climber.

CL. ETOILE DE FRANCE. (Cl.H.T.) Identical with the famous bush rose of this name, but a vigorous climber, making one of the best red climbers known.

CL. HELEN GOULD. (Cl.H.T.) A perfect Helen Gould that is a strong climber, with handsome foliage.

CL. KILLARNEY. (Cl.H.T.) An exact counterpart of Killarney in every respect, except that it is a vigorous climber; deep shell pink.

CL. LIBERTY. (Cl.H.T.) Brilliant velvety crimson; large, beautifully formed flowers. A good climber.

CL. PAUL NEYRON. (Cl.H.N.) Clear satiny rose; large, beautiful flowers few thorns, good climber.

CL. PAPA GONTIER. (Cl.T.) A climbing sport of Papa Gontier. Color rich red, a beauty.

CL. PERLE DES JARDINS. (Cl.T.) Color deep golden yellow; one of the best yellow climbers.

CL. RICHMOND. (Cl.H.T.) Pure, rich scarlet, a free blooming new climber.

CL. WOOTTON. (Cl.T.) One of the best of the red climbers. Blooms large and full. Crimson shaded with almost violet-crimson. Strong grower, good foliage, and profuse constant bloomer.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD. (H.T.) Ideal bedding rose. Strong grower and constant bloomer. Exquisite salmon-pink with delicate shadings of rose.



Etoile de France.

ROSES—Continued.

DEAN HOLE. (H.T.) Intense salmon-pink. Long, pointed buds opening into mammoth blooms of splendid lasting qualities. Low spreading growth.

DOROTHY PERKINS. (H.W.) Clear shell-pink flowers, profusely borne in clusters; full and double with crinkled petals. Fine for covering ground or any arbor or unsightly objects. Very rank grower.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT. (T.) One of the best all-round roses ever introduced. Healthy grower in constant bloom all the year. Beautiful cup-shaped blooms of delicate bright shell-pink. Large, spreading growth.

EMPRESS EUGENIE. (Bour.) One of the sweetest of pink roses. An old favorite throughout the South. Free bloomer and vigorous grower.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. (H.P.) Lovely shade of clear, velvety crimson. Fine cupped buds borne on strong, stiff stems. Deliciously fragrant. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. One of the very best. Medium spreading growth.

ETOILE DE LYON. (T.) Beautiful chrome-yellow. Pure golden center.

EUGENE MARLITT. (Bour.) A grand garden rose—none better, being exceptionally healthy, vigorous and free blooming. Flowers large, very double, a rich, bright crimson; fragrant.

GEN. ARNOLD JANSSEN. (H.T.) Claimed to have all the good qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock as an outdoor rose. Color a deep glowing carmine. Free bloomer. Buds long and pointed, on long stiff stems. Equally as good for forcing. Medium spreading growth.

GENERAL McARTHUR. (H.T.) Brilliant scarlet, large and double, borne on good strong stems. Small upright grower.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. (H.P.) An old favorite; crimson red; large full flat form; a profuse bloomer.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. (H.Ch.) Bright scarlet, shading to deep velvety crimson; very fragrant; free grower and most profuse and constant bloomer. Strong spreading grower.

HELEN GOOD. (T.) Delicate yellow with petals edged pink. Large blooms of good form. Vigorous upright growth.

HELEN GOULD. (H.T.) Beautiful rosy crimson blooms of splendid form and texture. Long pointed buds lasting well when cut. Beautiful foliage. Vigorous spreading grower.

HENRY M. STANLEY. (T.) Clear rose pink tinged with chamois yellow. Vigorous spreading grower and free bloomer.

ISABELLA SPRUNT. (T.) Lemon-yellow. Buds beautifully formed. Good grower and free bloomer. Spreading habit.

JAMES SPRUNT. (Cl.Beng.) Rich crimson. Very full and sweet. Popular climber. Good bloomer.

J. B. CLARK. (H.P.) Intense flaming scarlet. Well formed cup-shaped blooms of splendid substance borne on upright, stiff stems. A strong grower and should be in every rose garden.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. (H.T.) Blooms are of the largest size, highly perfumed. Color clear imperial pink. A gold medal winner.

JOSEPH HILL. (H.T.) Salmon-yellow with pink edges; long buds and full flowers of good substance. Small upright growth.

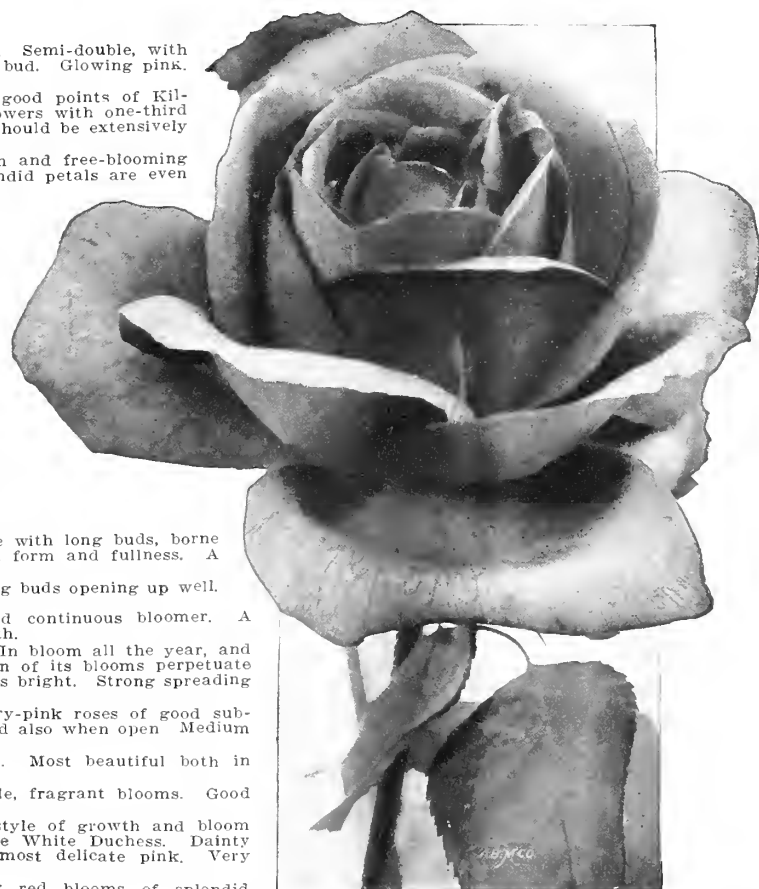
K. A. VICTORIA (Pink). (H.T.) Growth, habit, shape and size of blooms same as the white. Color delicate pearly pink. Small upright grower.



Mrs. B. R. Cant.

ROSES—Continued.

- KILLARNEY (Pink).** (H.T.) The popular Irish rose. Semi-double, with immense petals of good substance. Beautiful in the bud. Glowing pink. Vigorous, small, upright growth.
- KILLARNEY (Double Pink).** (H.T.) Possesses the good points of Killarney and is a stronger grower, producing larger flowers with one-third more petals. Does specially well in the South, and should be extensively planted.
- KILLARNEY QUEEN.** (H.T.) Same habit of growth and free-blooming qualities as its parent, the Killarney, while its splendid petals are even larger and of a more glowing pink.
- KILLARNEY (White).** Same good qualities of growth and habits as its parent, the Killarney, only petals are pure white.
- LADY PIRRIE.** (H.T.) A popular Hybrid Tea Rose. Color reddish-salmon, petals apricot inside. Has good form and is a vigorous, upright grower.
- LADY ALICE STANLEY.** (H.T.) This we predict will become very popular as a garden rose. In fact, wherever tried it has won friends. The petals are shell-shaped, forming a perfect flower. The color on outside of petals is a deep coral-rose; inside delicate flesh, often flushed and suffused with bright pink; remarkably attractive. Without a doubt a magnificent rose. Vigorous, upright.
- LADY GAY.** (H.W.) Cherry-pink, fading to soft white. Blooms profusely in early spring. Flowers borne in large, loose trusses, often twenty or more perfect buds and open blooms on one stem. Foliage glossy and handsome at all times. Fine for covering walls and fences. We have found this the best of the rambler type for Southern planting.
- LAURENT CARLE.** (H.T.) Brilliant velvety carmine with long buds, borne on long stems, opening into large flowers of perfect form and fullness. A strong grower of branching habit and good foliage.
- LA DETROIT.** (H.T.) Soft, velvety rose, beautiful long buds opening up well. Medium upright growth.
- LIBERTY.** (H.T.) Crimson-scarlet. Very free and continuous bloomer. A good garden and bedding rose. Small upright growth.
- LOUIS PHILIPPE.** (Beng.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality with the rich, velvety crimson of its blooms perpetuate its name among rose lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong spreading habit.
- MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT.** (H.T.) Delicate, silvery-pink roses of good substance. Splendid buds borne on good stiff stems. Good also when open. Medium upright growth.
- MAD. CECIL BERTHOD.** (T.) Deep, golden-yellow. Most beautiful both in bud and open bloom. Vigorous spreading habit.
- MAD. DE WATTEVILLE.** (T.) Creamy-white, double, fragrant blooms. Good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.
- MAD. JOSEPH SCHWARTZ.** (T.) Much the same style of growth and bloom as Duchess de Brabant and is sometimes called the White Duchess. Dainty cup-shaped blooms of silvery-white, softly shaded most delicate pink. Very free bloomer. Vigorous, spreading habit.
- MAD. JULES GROLEZ.** (H.T.) Bright, rich, rosy red blooms of splendid substance on good, stiff stems. Beautiful foliage, good grower and bloomer. Spreading habit.
- MAD. JENNY GUILLEMET.** (H.T.) Canary-yellow with dark golden shadings. Long pointed buds opening large. Medium upright growth.
- MAD. LOMBARD.** (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy-bronze, fawn and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without. No garden complete without them. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Spreading habit.
- MARGARET DICKSON.** (H.P.) White with delicate flesh center. Best of white perpetuals. Vigorous, upright.
- MAGNAFARANO.** (H.T.) Rich, deep rose color. Extra large and full on strong stems. A good grower and one no one should be without. Upright habit.
- MAMAN COCHET (Pink).** (T.) Rosy-pink shadings of silvery-rose. A splendid rose of sturdy habits. Fine buds that last well cut, of large size, and opening into full, double, fragrant bloom. Medium spreading grower.
- MAMAN COCHET (White).** (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom and delicate fragrance as the Pink Cochet, and of such a pearly-white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best roses.
- MARECHAL NIEL (Yellow).** (CLN.) The grand old Southern favorite with a fragrance equalled by none. Full, double, golden-yellow blooms produced abundantly all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers shedding their perfume at the door. More call for these than for all other climbers combined.
- MARECHAL NIEL (Red).** (CLN.) A sport of the ever popular Yellow Marechal Niel, with most of its habits and characteristics except the color, which is fine pinkish-red, shading to ochre.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE.** (T.) One of our best varieties. Exquisitely beautiful pale canary-yellow shading to creamy-white, with edges tinted pale rose. Strong sturdy grower: constant bloomer. Most desirable. Spreading habit.
- MAURICE ROUVIER.** (T.) Strong growing, sturdy variety producing an abundance of very large, full buds of a bright, rosy-pink, suffused with buff and crimson veins. Sometimes bordered with silvery-pink. Very tall, spreading habit.
- MIGNONETTE.** (Poly.) Clear pink tinted with pale rose; very double, and delicately perfumed. A perfect miniature rose.
- MENIE FRANCES.** (T.) Rich, chamois-red, shading to velvety crimson. Most vigorous grower of any we have ever known, making quite a shrub in two or three seasons, covered with bloom all the year. Buds daintily long and pointed.



Radiance.

- MRS. A. R. WADDELL.** (H.T.) Strong, rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself. Buds long and pointed, of the deepest apricot-yellow, delicately fragrant. Open flowers large and semi-double, lasting well. A splendid bloomer and worthy a place in every garden. Spreading habit.
- MRS. B. R. CANT.** (T.) Peculiarly attractive coloring of deep rose on outer petals, the inner reflecting self, silvery-rose, frequently suffused with buff at base of petals. Delicately fragrant. Well formed blooms produced in great profusion on strong, stiff stems, with heavy foliage. Vigorous, spreading habit.
- MRS. DUDLEY CROSS.** (H.T.) Beautiful creamy-white with delicate edgings of carmine at edge of petals and base of petals rosy-yellow. Fine formed buds opening into full, double blooms. Good bloomer. Strong, vigorous grower of spreading habit.
- MRS. J. BERT GARRETT.** (H.T.) Beautiful shell-pink, large expanded flowers; medium upright growth.
- NATALIE BOTTNER.** (H.T.) Color delicate cream-yellow. Large petals of best substance, showing no center when fully open. Long, stiff stems. Small upright grower.
- PAPA GONTIER.** (T.) Long, brilliant cherry-red buds, semi-double; producing abundance of bloom at all seasons. Medium, upright growth. An old favorite.
- PAUL NEYRON.** (H.P.) Largest rose known, even surpassing hothouse American Beauties. Deep, rosy-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer. We can conscientiously recommend this as the best all-round rose grown.
- PERNET PERE.** (H.T.) Clear, crimson red. Beautiful buds, long and pointed, opening to large, broad, full, open blooms with thick lustrous petals. Medium, spreading grower.
- PIERRE GUILLOT.** (H.T.) Large handsome buds opening to flowers of the deepest, richest red. Medium upright habit.
- PINK FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI.** (H.P.) Soft pink, very large, full and double. Vigorous, upright habit. Desirable.
- PINK CHEROKEE, or AMOENA.** Flowers same as White Cherokee except that the color is glowing pink. They resemble huge apple blossoms.
- PRESIDENT TAFT.** (H.T.) Shining, intense, deep pink. Large and fragrant. Vigorous upright grower and free bloomer.
- RADIANCE.** (H.T.) Brilliant rosy-carmine shaded with opaline-pink tints in the open flower, which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals. Fragrant. A constant all-summer bloomer, producing strong, upright canes, and flowers are most excellent keepers.

ROSES—Continued.

RAINBOW. (T.) Coral-pink striped crimson. Thrifty, upright grower and splendid bloomer. Very showy bedding rose.

REVE D'OR. (CLN.) Deep coppery-yellow, fragrant blooms. One of the thriftiest yellow climbers.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. (CLT.) Bright cherry-red. Fine buds opening into large, delicately scented blooms. Supposed to have been produced from General Jacqueminot and perpetuates that variety's best qualities. Vigorous climber and good bloomer.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. (Striped). (CLT.) Identical with above except flowers are all striped with light pink. A real novelty in a rose.

RED LA FRANCE. (HT.) Much darker color than the old La France, also stronger and more vigorous grower.

ROSEMARY. (HT.) This new rose has a glorious scarlet color that is at once soft and bright and lasting. The bloom is full and of the form of the H. P.'s. Strong, upright habit, profuse in foliage.

SATRANO. (T.) Apricot-yellow, changing to orange-fawn with reverse of petals tinted flesh-pink. Good grower. Spreading habit.

SNOWFLAKE. (T.) Pure creamy-white. Always a favorite wherever grown. Vigorous grower of spreading habit.

SOMBREUIL. (T.) Large, full flowers of white with delicate salmon shadings. Vigorous, upright habit.

SOLFATARE. (CLN.) Fine clear sulphur-yellow; very fine large, shapely bud, with full double open flower. An old favorite climber.

WELLESLEY. (HT.) A beautiful shade of pink, the outside of petals being very bright pink in color and reverse of silvery shadings. Healthy, strong, upright grower; free bloomer. One of the best all-purpose roses.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (HT.) One of the purest white roses known. Sometimes known as Snow Queen. Very large blooms with immense petals of splendid substance. Blooms borne on good, strong, stiff stems with splendid foliage. Upright, strong grower.

WILLIAM NOTTING. (HT.) Bright, rosy cerise, sweetly scented. A strong grower of special merit. Upright.

WILLIAM R. SMITH. (T.) Exquisite blendings of soft pinks and cream tints. Full, well-formed flowers. Worthy a place in best selected gardens. Rank grower of tall, spreading habit.

WILLIAM ALLEN RICHARDSON. (CLN.) Very deep orange-yellow, medium size, extremely showy and distinct. A good and well known climber.

WINNIE DAVIS. (T.) Soft apricot-pink shading to flesh tints. Very double, resembling a camellia when open. Splendid bloomer and vigorous grower. Tall, spreading habit.

ZELIA PRADEL. (N.) Dainty pure white buds borne in clusters. Delicately fragrant. Half climbing. Old favorite.

Fruits and Nuts

While we have greatly extended our business in Ornamentals and Roses during recent years we have by no means neglected the great commercial lines of Horticulture so important to the South. Our output of fruit-bearing trees and vines during the past season was the largest since our business was established and we are constantly building up and increasing the production of Budded and Grafted Pecan trees for we find as trees planted a few years ago come into bearing in all parts of the South it is most impossible to keep up with the demand. So while we love the Ornamental side of the business we have no inclination or could not afford to neglect the Fruits and Nuts.

Peaches

The Greatest Money Fruit Crop of the South

Every Southern State now has its commercial peach growing industries in localities where enterprising citizens have demonstrated that by planting on well drained natural forest lands and caring for their orchards according to approved methods there are greater profits to be made than in other crops or fruit growing undertakings involving such small investments.

Peaches are adapted to the whole South, but not the same classes or varieties to all sections. Peach trees may be kept healthy and free from ravages of insects and disease by inexpensive modern methods, so that every family with even a few square yards of well-drained soil can raise and enjoy this most delicious fruit.

Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 71, on **General Fruits**, treating extensively on peach culture for the South, is invaluable for amateur fruit growers. Classes and varieties adapted to the various sections of the South are correctly defined. The successful modern methods of fertilizing and controlling insects and diseases by inexpensive means are fully described. This Service Bulletin free to all customers.

Florida Peach Industry

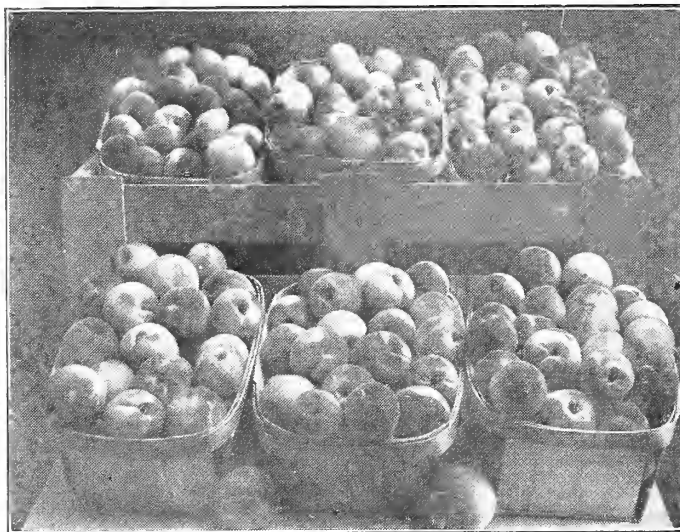
Peach growing in all Southern States is now an established industry, owing to the fact that only certain strains or types of varieties will thrive in Florida climate and soil, (entirely different strains from those adapted to other Southern States) there have been many disappointments on account of planting varieties not adapted to Florida. These mistakes are no longer excusable, as the best varieties of the strains or types that are successful are the only ones recommended by reputable nurseries for planting in the peninsula of Florida.

We recommend the Jewell as the most reliable and best commercial variety for Central and South Florida planting.

PEACHES FOR INTER-PLANTING IN ORANGE OR GRAPEFRUIT GROVES.

The average profitable life for the peach throughout the country is from 8 to 15 years, depending on the quality of the land and care of the orchard. A well-cared for peach orchard will pay for itself in Florida and return good profits to the planter within the first five years. If planting in the spaces between the trees of an orange or grapefruit grove you can afford to remove the peach trees any time after the fifth year, as they will have paid for the time and attention given them. In orange or grapefruit groves, with trees planted 30 feet or more apart, the peach trees can remain without detriment to the orange or grapefruit trees for from 8 to 10 years.

Peaches for the Home should be the first thought of every farmer, of every suburban home-owner, of everyone having a lot or garden in town large enough for a few trees. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay.



Jewell Peaches, Florida's Moneymaker.

Group A

Recommended for Florida, extreme South Georgia, and immediate west coast section.

Varieties where name is followed by (?) are strong growers and heavy producers but bloom very early, therefore some seasons may be injured by late frosts, and are safest planted in Central and South Florida, where they should be extensively used.

- ✓ **ANGEL, Freestone.** White flesh, juicy, acid. July 1st.
- ✓ **BIDWELL'S EARLY (?)**. Very early, tinted carmine, cling. May 15th.
- ✓ **BRIDWELL'S LATE (?)**. Rich, juicy, cling, large. June 20th.
- ✓ **CABLER'S INDIAN.** Flesh red, rich, acid, cling. July 25th.
- ✓ **FLORIDA CRAWFORD.** Flesh yellow, red at pit, freestone. July 20th.
- ✓ **FLORIDA GEM.** Flesh white, juicy, fine flavor, freestone. July 15th.
- ✓ **GIBBON'S OCTOBER.** Tinged red, freestone. October 1st.
- ✓ **GLENN.** Large, flesh light yellow, red about pit, freestone. June 5th to 15th.
- ✓ **GRIFFING'S No. 4.** Yellow summer cling, yellow flesh, sub-acid. July 10th.
- ✓ **HALL'S YELLOW.** Large, yellow, freestone. July 1st.
- ✓ **HONEY.** Creamy white, tinted red, freestone, sweet. June 5th.
- ✓ **HOWARD (?)**. Large, round, sub-cling, creamy white over-spread with bright red. May 15th.

PEACHES—Continued.

- ✓ **IMPERIAL.** Large, sweet, white flesh, freestone. June 25th.
- ✓ **JEWELL.** An early and most valuable variety for planting throughout Central and South Florida. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow. Rich, juicy, melting. The most popular and profitable variety. For commercial orchards in Florida it has no equal, thousands of acres are being planted, insuring carload movement of this most choice freestone peach during the month of May, they being on the market all to themselves in their season.
- ✓ **MIAMI (?)**. Originated at Miami. Of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Large, creamy yellow. May 15th.
- ✓ **PALLAS.** Deep red, flesh white, freestone. June 20th to 30th.
- ✓ **PEENTO (?)**. One of the best for extreme South. Flat, cling. May 10th.
- ✓ **POWER'S SEPTEMBER.** White, freestone. September 10th.
- ✓ **RED CEYLON (?)**. Flesh blood red, freestone. May 10th.
- ✓ **STANLEY.** Red, white flesh, very sweet, cling. June 25th.
- ✓ **WALDO.** Medium, yellowish red, fine grained, juicy, freestone. June 1st.

Group C

For the heavier clay lands of North and West Florida, South Georgia, in the Gulf Coast sections and to the north.

- ✓ **ARP BEAUTY.** Medium, oblong, yellow, bluish tint. Flesh yellow, good quality. Freestone. Good commercial peach. Ripe June 1st to 10th.
- ✓ **BELLE OF GEORGIA.** Large, showy, clear creamy white, tinted red. Flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1st to 15th.
- ✓ **CARMAN.** Large, creamy white, tinged red, freestone. June 20th.
- ✓ **CHINESE CLING.** Very large, white tinted red. July 15th.
- ✓ **ELBERTA.** Large, rich yellow, red cheeks. July.
- ✓ **GIBBON'S OCTOBER.** Medium, tinged red, freestone. Oct.
- ✓ **GREENSBORO.** Large, bright red, flesh white, semi-cling. One of the best. June 1st.
- ✓ **GENERAL LEE.** Large, white with slight blush, quality good, splendid bearer. Cling. July 10th to 20th.
- ✓ **HILEY.** Large, red cheeks, flesh white, red at pit, freestone. June 20th.
- ✓ **HEATH CLING.** White with red tinge, flesh white. Cling. August.
- ✓ **MAMIE ROSS.** Large, flesh white, cling. June 1st.
- ✓ **MAXFLOWER.** Large, highly colored, semi-cling. Very early.
- ✓ **NIX'S LATE.** White, highly flavored, cling. September.
- ✓ **POWER'S SEPTEMBER.** White, freestone. September.
- ✓ **SLAPPY.** Large deep yellow. Early July.
- ✓ **STANLEY.** Flesh white. Very sweet, cling. June 25th.
- ✓ **TRIUMPH.** Flesh yellow, freestone. May to June.
- ✓ **WADDELL.** Rich, creamy white. Juicy, sweet, freestone. Early June.

Prices of Peaches on Peach Roots.		Each	10	100
D—1½	to 2 feet, Small	.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
E—2	to 3 feet, Light	.....	.35	3.00
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.50	4.50
G—4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	.60	5.50
H—5	to 7 feet, Large	.....	.75	7.00

Peaches on Plum Roots

Some people recommend the planting of peaches grown on plum roots for the coast country as they are not affected by the Nematode (the insect that causes root-knot disease, the direct cause of short life of this class of trees) and plum roots will also thrive and give good results on land so wet that peach roots will not grow at all.

To meet this demand we have grafted a large stock of all leading varieties on Marianna plum roots. We recommend that this class of trees be planted deep enough so there would be three or four inches of soil above the union of the graft and plum root, and believe by this method peaches can be grown in many places where they have failed before on account of the root-knot disease or from the land being too wet for peach roots.

SPECIAL PRICES OF PEACHES ON PLUM ROOTS.

		Each	10	100
E—2	to 3 feet, Light	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.65	5.50
G—4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	.80	7.00
H—5	to 7 feet, Large	.....	1.00	8.50

Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of very symmetrical, spreading growth. The foliage is dark, rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the loquat tree bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

		Each	10
D—1½	to 2 feet, Light	.....	\$0.40
E—2	to 3 feet, Medium	.....	.50

Handled with roots balled and burlapped double above price.



Hoyt Plum.

Plums

Recent crops of Plums in Florida and the lower South have convinced thousands of people that there is no better section for their extensive culture. Southern markets and homes were abundantly supplied with this most delicious fruit during the months of May and June, while the few that found their way to the Northern markets met with no competition and brought most satisfactory returns.

We recommend more extensive planting of plum trees. They should be grown in quantities for refrigerator car shipments and we believe a commercial plum orchard offers today one of the greatest inducements to the man who wants to engage in a pleasant and highly profitable horticultural pursuit. The plum is a fruit that is easy to grow, bears young, crops regularly, and has untold possibilities for commercial producing as well as marketing in a fresh state.

PLANT PLUMS IN POULTRY YARD.

The clean packed ground and high percentage of nitrogen in the chicken manure seem to be just what the trees require. The trees give right amount of shade during summer and admit sunlight during winter.

PRICES OF STANDARD VARIETIES.		Each	10	100
D—1½	to 2 feet, Small	.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
E—2	to 3 feet, Light	.....	.35	3.00
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.50	4.50
G—4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	.60	5.50
H—5	to 7 feet, Large	.....	.75	7.00

Descriptions of Standard Plums

ABUNDANCE. Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.

BURBANK. Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

EXCELSIOR. Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripe in May.

GONZALES. Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

HAPPINESS. Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 15th.

KELSEY. The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish-yellow, spotted with reddish-purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. June to July.

McCARTNEY. Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

RED JUNE. Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

STUMP OR HOWE. Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower South. Ripe in May.

TERRELL. Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow, wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. June.

WICKSON. Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.

Griffing's Special Varieties of Plums

The newest and best for planting in the extreme South and Gulf Coast section.

PRICES, SPECIAL PLUMS		Each	10	100
E—2	to 3 feet, Light	.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
F—3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.65	5.50
G—4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	.80	7.00
H—5	to 7 feet, Large	.....	1.00	8.50

FLORIDA. A new plum of the Japanese strain. Very large, abundant bearer, strong grower. Reddish-yellow overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general Southern planting. June.

HOYT. A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tried. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large. Purplish-red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

Pecans

Each year's progress in the growing of budded or grafted Pecans throughout the cotton belt section of the South is proving more conclusively that Pecan growing is sure and profitable. As the industry progresses, new lights and new facts are being brought out, both as to varieties, yield, methods of planting, and cultivation.

From 2 to 4 pounds per tree, 6 years from planting, with a gradual average increase up to 25 to 30 pounds in the tenth year is a fair average of the production of the well-tended groves throughout the South. Many trees are yielding far in excess of this, but believe the foregoing to be a fair average.

Pecan growing as an industry has become thoroughly established. The great future of the industry, as we see it, lies in the farmer and fruit grower who plants from a few trees around his home, farm buildings, along his avenues and roadsides, up to five or ten acres. Trees planted under these conditions will be given good care and will unquestionably yield the owner more liberal revenue in the course of eight or ten years than any other purpose to which he can put the ground and as we are recommending the planting 50 to 60 feet apart, there is opportunity to use the space between the trees for farm crops until the Pecans are in profitable bearing.

Big Z

Big Z, the giant of all pecan nuts, was introduced by us for the originator, J. W. Zink, of Southern Mississippi. This variety bears very young, produces heavy clusters of nuts, 38 to 40 weighing a pound. The ideal variety for door yards. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$11.75 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.35 each, \$12.75 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.60 each; 5 to 7 feet, \$2.50 each.

Five Recommended Best Varieties

In summing up a lengthy talk before the National Nut Growers' Association, at Houston, Texas, in November,



Pecans Producing Food and Affording Shade in What is Usually Waste Space.

1913, when he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named varieties of pecans (about 100), Prof. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., possibly the world's greatest living authority on nuts, pronounced the **Bradley, Curtis, President, Schley, and Stuart**, "the five really first-class nuts."

Prices of the five recognized best pecans and other standard sorts:			
	Each	10	100
D—1½ to 2 feet, Small	\$0.90	\$ 8.00	\$ 75.00
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	1.00	9.00	80.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	1.20	11.00	100.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	1.50	13.00	120.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large	2.00	17.50	160.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Extra Large	3.00	27.50	

Description of Pecans

ALLEY. Symmetrical, strong grower and prolific; nuts medium size; cracking quality good; shells medium to thin; plump kernel, well flavored.

BRADLEY. Cracking quality excellent; kernel plump. Always takes first prize at fairs on account of richness of meat. Tree of limber growth, withstanding gales without shedding nut or breaking limbs. Comes into bearing younger and more prolific than most other varieties.

CURTIS. Tree vigorous. Open growth. Bears at early age. Thin shell; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests they crack more weight in meats per pound of nuts than other varieties.

DELMAS. Size large, plump kernel; quality good; vigorous grower.

FROTSCHER. One of the oldest varieties. Kernel large and easily removed.

MONEYMAKER. Combines early maturity and heavy productivity. Good grower; excellent for avenue planting.

PRESIDENT. Parent tree began bearing at six years after planting and has increased annually. This nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong nut, slightly compressed, with sharply pointed base; light yellowish brown, large size; kernel long and plump, golden yellow; bright and attractive, texture fine; quality extremely good.

NELSON. Very large attractive nut, borne in clusters. Good flavor.

PABST. Sturdy, thrifty grower; productive, nuts large; one of the best eating nuts.

STUART. Attractive symmetrical growth; very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled shell of medium thickness.

SCHLEY. One of the best known of all varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical growth; kernel plump. The Schley has no superior in quality, richness of flavor or appearance.

SUCCESS. Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump, quality rich; flavor good.

TECHE. Bears very young; medium size, good quality, a profitable, practical variety.

VAN DEMAN. One of the most attractive in appearance. Very rich and well flavored. Medium to large, elongated.

Japanese Walnut

Better adapted to and more productive in the South than any other kind of walnuts. An ornament to any grounds.

Price of Japanese Walnuts:			
	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 feet	.75	6.50	55.00



Harvesting Pecans.

Figs

Fig growing is one of the oldest agricultural pursuits in the world and one that, when once established in a community, clings constantly to that section. Fig trees will thrive and bear regularly and continually under greater hardships and mistreatment than any other fruit. The old settlers of the cotton and cane belt have for many years been accustomed to gathering fruit year after year from a few neglected, uncultivated trees, which are all but forgotten until the owner is assailed by the delicious odor of the ripe figs. A few people, especially those living near the larger towns and cities have for many years found it a convenient source of income to have a number of trees or a small orchard from which to gather fruit for the local market. Considering the bountiful crops these trees have yielded year after year, in most cases without attention or intelligent care, the process of gathering and marketing the fruit has been "plundering nature."

Only during the last ten or twelve years has the fig been looked upon as commercial fruit for the Southern States, and this late attention has been brought about by the necessity of profitable crops for our land, which is rapidly becoming valuable.

The fig, without question, firmly established as a remunerative and pleasant farm crop, and the profits from the fig are by no means confined to large plantings. A small door-yard orchard of a few trees will add many dollars to the home income. One of the greatest advantages of the fig for small farmers is that trees are inexpensive and easy to plant, requiring only a very limited investment in establishing an orchard.

No fruit is more valuable in the South than the fig. They should be planted at every kitchen door or around outbuildings, as they grow especially well where roots may run under buildings. A few trees of well selected varieties will supply fresh table figs from May till late fall.

Marketing Figs

Fresh figs on the market for table use and preserving are also meeting with ready sale, and when properly picked and packed can be transported successfully several hundred miles.

Commercial fig growing for supplying preserving plants is gradually extending throughout the South. Plantings should be made on heavy soils or where clay is close to the surface. They can be planted 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows and rows 15 to 18 feet apart.

The yield is very heavy, thousands of pounds of fruit being produced per acre.

They require good fertilization, intensive cultivation, and, if regularly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, will hold their leaves late in the season—greatly extending the producing period.

Preserved Figs are becoming one of the most popular dessert fruits in hotels, dining cars, and on home tables. Up to the present time the supply has not begun to keep up with the rapidly increasing demand.

Prices of Fig Trees:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet, Light	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet, Small	.35	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet, Medium	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 feet, Standard	.65	6.00	50.00

Description of Figs

BROWN TURKEY. Medium to large; yellowish-brown; pulp tender, rich, and of the finest quality, borne on long stems, allowing fruit to hang blossom end down at maturity, preventing souring in rainy weather.

BROWN SWICK. Very large, purplish-black shading to dark red near stem; flesh rich, firm, good quality; early bearer; ripens throughout the season; productive. Free grower.

CELESTIAL. Sometimes called Little Sugar Fig; the sweetest of all varieties. Is found growing in most every door yard in the coast country, proving its adaptability. Ripens in mid-season.

GREEN ISCHIA. Light, transparent green; flesh white, shading to crimson around seed sells. Best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, steadiest; prolific.

LEMON. Large, lemon colored, retaining natural color when preserved. Ripens early.



Figs.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is one of the most desirable trees for shade and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pasture.

Its chief value lies in its quick growth, luxuriant foliage and abundance of fruit, which has a great economic value as a food for chickens and hogs during the spring and early summer.

AS A FOOD FOR HOGS the Mulberry is of inestimable value. Thirty full bearing mulberry trees equally divided between the Merritt variety, which commences ripening early in April, and the Hick's Everbearing variety, which commences ripening about the time the Merritt crop is over, will feed from 35 to 40 head of hogs and pigs for a period of eight or ten weeks, during a season when hog feed is the scarcest on the farm.

Prices of Mulberry Trees.

	Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium	.50	4.50	40.00
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard	.65	6.00	50.00
H—5 to 7 feet, Large	.80	7.50	70.00
K—7 to 9 feet, Extra Large	1.00	9.00	80.00

DOWNING. Strong, upright grower, thick dark green foliage. Heavy bearer of good fruit.

HICK'S EVERBEARING. Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually; splendid hog and poultry feed. A few trees will feed a number of hogs for a period of eight or ten weeks.

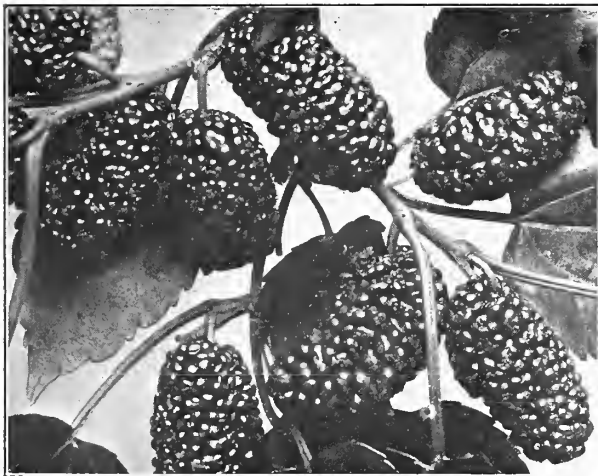
MERRITT. The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Rank grower, bears early. The best variety in this list. Ripe in April, giving poultry and hog food during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.

RUSSIAN. A favorite; ripens in May; bears young. Berries nearly black. Entirely hardy.

STUBBS. Large, black, vinous, good quality. A very superior fruit. Tree vigorous and handsome.

WHITE MULBERRY. Medium size, light creamy yellow. Abundant bearer. Tree vigorous, upright grower.

SILKWORM MULBERRY (Morus multicaulis). Vigorous grower. Well adapted along coast. Good shade.



Mulberries.

Persimmons

The Persimmon is destined to become one of the leading fruits of the cotton belt and lower South. This may seem an extravagant statement, but as soon as there is enough of the fruit on the market for the people to learn the richness and deliciousness, the demand will increase far in excess of the supply. Where the Persimmon is known on the market it finds ready sale without being treated to make it non-astringent. In Japan the Persimmon is to the Japanese what the apple is to the American. The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-half the cost of oranges, grapefruit or apples. No frost risk and very few diseases or insect troubles. Tree should be well cultivated and well fertilized for the first two years, after which they should be plowed during the winter and the orchard sowed with cow peas, no cultivation being done during the growing period. If peas and grass get too high, they may be mowed and used for hay or as a mulch. Apply fertilizer in March.

You can take the astringency or puckering out of the hard, mature Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature hard fruit in an airtight receptacle or room and displacing the air for a period of from two to four days, according to the variety, with carbon dioxide gas (the same as is used for charging soda fountains), and the fruit will come out sound, firm and non-astringent as an apple or peach. The United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting experiments in processing or removing the astringency from the Persimmon for the past several years. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletins No. 141 and 155, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Get a copy of this bulletin.

POLLINATING THE PERSIMMON.

It is a well known fact that many of the best known varieties of persimmons drop a great deal of their bloom and immature fruit and it has always been suspected that such varieties produced mostly imperfect or pistillate flowers. Growers in Florida now claim to have discovered a variety that always produces an abundance of staminate flowers. This is known as the Gailey Persimmon, of which we have grown a large stock and offer it at the same price of the other varieties. The following statement is made about it by its introducers:

"It is not recommended for its fruit, for, though it is good, it is small, but it is introduced to be planted along with other varieties to supply their flowers with pollen and insure crops of fruit. One tree of Gailey should be planted with every seven or eight of every variety of our list, except Tane Nashi. Tane Nashi will hold fruit without pollination."

Price Persimmons, All Varieties.		Each	10	100
D-1½	to 2 feet, Small	.....	\$0.25	\$ 2.50 \$20.00
E-2	to 3 feet, Light	.....	.35	3.00 25.00
F-3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.50	4.50 40.00
G-4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	.65	6.00 50.00
H-5	to 7 feet, Large	.....	.80	7.50 70.00
2-year trees, branched		.....	1.40	12.50

TAMOPAN, NEW CHINESE PERSIMMON

A Chinese variety of special merit recently introduced from China by Department of Agriculture, and fully described in Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1910. The tamopan has been thoroughly tested in the Gulf Coast section. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color, beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough. Tree vigorous, bears young and is very productive.

VARIETIES JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

COSTATA. Medium sized, conical, somewhat four-sided; skin salmon-yellow; flesh light yellow; almost seedless; fine.

DIA DIA MARU. Thrifty open growth tree, distinct light foliage; fruit medium size, flat and four-sided. Flesh creamy white, fine quality.

FUYA. Of recent introduction from Japan. Tree vigorous, upright growth; fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish-yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor, astringent until quite ripe. Bears young.

GAILEY. The pollinating variety to be planted among other varieties; one to every seven or eight is recommended.

HACHEYA. Very large, oblong, conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive.

HYAKUME. Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblate flattened at ends; skin light, bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp, meaty even while hard.

OKAME. Large, usually oblate; dark red, attractive. Yellow flesh, few seeds. Vigorous, sturdy; lives to very old age.

TRIUMPH. Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market.

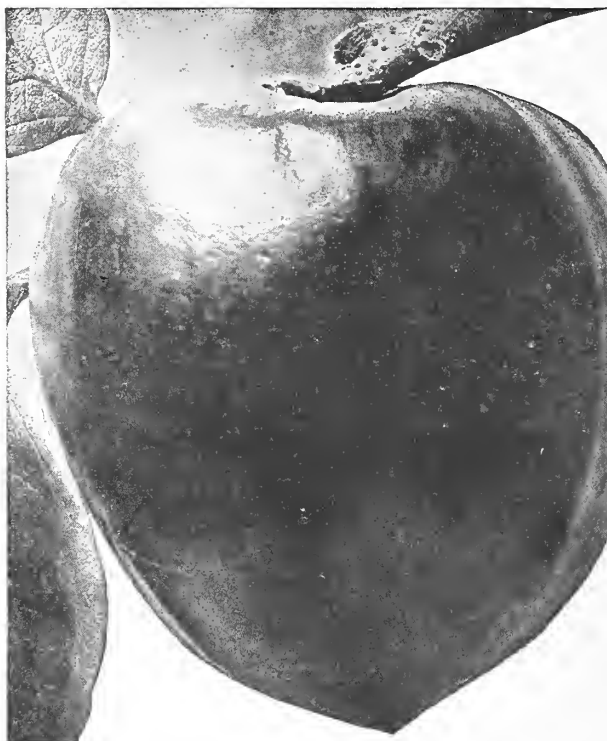
TANE NASHI. The best known and most generally popular variety. Seedless. Large, conical, pointed, smooth, symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

TSURU. Long pointed variety. Bright red, flesh orange color with darker coloring near the seed. Prolific. Very late.

YEDDO-ICHI. Roundish oblate, size large, color dark red, flesh dark brown, almost purple around the seed.

YEMON. Large, tomato shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish, generally seedless.

ZENGE. Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark-meated class, being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.



Tane Nashi Persimmon. Leading Market Variety.

Pears

The Pear is desirable and finds its greatest market value for canning and preserving. The pear is the most economical of all fruits that can be grown for hogs during the summer and early fall. Every home should have a few pear trees and every farm a pear orchard.

GRIFFING'S SPECIAL PEAR, THE NEW DIXIE

A new variety originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific. Introduced by us after fruiting successfully in our test orchard for many years.

Price Dixie Pear.		Each	10
E-2	to 3 feet, Small	.....	\$0.60 \$5.00
F-3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.80 6.00
G-4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	1.00

DIXIE is a chance seedling, possibly a cross between in Le Conte and Sand Pear, originated in Southern Georgia a number of years ago. The tree was found there and its enormous crops of high quality fruit together with its splendid record as a regular bearer, induced us to secure buds for the propagation of trees. These young trees have now been fruiting on our own property twelve years. The crop is regular, very heavy, of fine quality, and the trees have always been absolutely free from blight.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF PEARS

Our list of standard varieties of pears is selected with special view of their adaptability to the lower South.

Prices of Standard Varieties of Pears.		Each	10	100
E-2	to 3 feet, Small	.....	\$0.35	\$3.00 \$25.00
F-3	to 4 feet, Medium	.....	.50	4.50 40.00
G-4	to 5 feet, Standard	.....	.60	5.50 50.00
H-5	to 7 feet, Large	.....	.75	7.00 65.00

DESCRIPTION STANDARD PEARS.

BARTLETT. The well known old standard and the highest quality of all. Adapted to sections 100 to 200 miles back from the coast.

CINCINCIS. Thrifty grower, early, prolific bearer. Fruit large, light green, washed red. Bears in clusters. August and September. Adapted to all sections of the South.

KIEFFER. Large to very large. Yellow with bright red cheek. Juicy, brittle, good quality. September and October. The universal business pear for interior sections of the South.

LE CONTE. Very quick strong grower, early bearer. Fruit large, pale lemon-yellow. Good shipper and market sort.

SAND PEAR. This is the one pear which is an absolutely certain crop in the South. The trees are incomparably vigorous in growth; attain an enormous size and never fail to bear an almost wonderful crop. We know of some trees bearing 25 to 30 bushels annually. Absolutely free from blight. Very large, juicy, semi-acid. Excellent shipping qualities. A good market fruit.

SUWANEE. Very showy, dark golden russet over yellow with a tinge of red. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Very large, good quality. Well adapted to entire cotton belt.

Grapes

Grapes of some of the various types can be grown more or less successfully in nearly every section of the United States. In the lower South two distinct types have proven their worthiness for general planting, and in no section can a greater quantity of the choicest fruit, per acre, be produced. The grape should be more generally planted in the home garden and commercial vineyards. Every home in the South should have a shade arbor of some strong growing variety of grapes. There is nothing better for a shade arbor for children to play under or anyone to rest on hot summer days; and if the right varieties are planted there will be an abundance of fruit for many weeks in summer and fall. Note in description strong growing varieties we recommend for covering arbors.

Our list of Grapes comprises the two classes that have proven their worthiness for the lower South.

THE TRELLIS OR BUNCH GRAPE (*Vitis labrusca*). The great American type of grape, the one most largely used for the manufacture of grape juice.

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE GRAPE (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Sometimes called Scuppernong family on account of the Scuppernong being the best known variety of the type.

PRICES OF ALL VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

	Each	10	100
1 year, small size	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 year, medium size .....	.50	4.50	40.00
3 year, large size .....	.65	6.00	50.00

Trellis or Bunch Grapes

CONCORD. Well known variety. Blue-black. One of the best. Good for shade arbors.

DELAWARE. Standard market grape. Bunch solid. Medium size. Pinkish-red.

IVES. Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch, berry large, black, pulpy, sweet. Good wine grape. Good for shade arbors.

MOORE'S EARLY. Small bunch, large fruit; blue-black, pulpy, sweet and of good quality.

NIAGARA. White, large, showy. Splendid quality.

Southern Muscadine Grapes

SOUTHERN MUSCADINE (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. A popular grape on all Southern markets. Makes very fine wines and grape juice. Well adapted throughout the South. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high. If the Scuppernong type of grapes were produced in sufficient quantity to supply the Southern markets during their season of August, September, and October, there would be very little demand for any of the bunch grapes in competition with them. All Southern people know and love these grapes best of all. We recommend them highly for Southern markets and believe they could be made as popular in the North if produced in quantity and properly introduced there.

EDEN. Large, black, fine flavored grapes. Fine for wines or grape juice.

FLOWERS. Large, splendid quality. Very late. Black.

JAMES. Large, black; delicate flavor; large clusters, early bearer. Most robust vines of the black Scuppernong type. Fine quality, productive, free from disease. Late.

MEISCH. New variety, medium size, earliest of this type. Delicate, rich splendid flavor.

SCUPPERNONG. Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. The most popular grape on the Southern market. Supply is seldom equal to the demand. Vines produce abundantly.

THOMAS. Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality. Grape juice from this variety is rich and of pleasing flavor.

Bananas

These give a charming tropical appearance to any grounds, and in most of Florida and the coast country produce nice bunches of really fine fruit.

Price: Small banana bulbs, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; medium size bulbs, 69c each, \$5.00 per 10; large crowns, \$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10.

MARTINIQUE. The variety of commerce.

Quince

Succeeds well in most parts of the South. Are fine for preserves.

ORANGE. Large, deep yellow, tender flesh.

Pomegranates

A novel Southern fruit; highly appreciated by many, and thrives well. Quite ornamental. Variety, sweet.

PRICES QUINCE AND POMEGRANATES.

	Each	10
E—2 to 3 feet, Light	\$0.35	\$3.00
F—3 to 4 feet, Medium .....	.50	4.50
G—4 to 5 feet, Standard .....	.60	5.50
H—5 to 7 feet, Large .....	.70	6.50

Citrus Fruits

We are in position to supply the very best quality of trees in all classes of Citrus fruits. For Central and South Florida we recommend these trees budded on the Florida Rough Lemon roots for planting on the high rolling pine lands, and the native Sour Orange roots for level or flat woods land and all drained marshy or muck lands. For the North and West Florida, South Georgia, and the coastal sections of South Carolina and the Gulf Coast States, the Citrus-trifoliolate roots are best.

Price of Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon and Lime Trees:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.90	\$ 8.00	\$ 75.00
3 to 4 feet	1.10	10.00	95.00
4 to 5 feet	1.60	14.00	125.00
5 to 7 feet	2.25	20.00	175.00
2 year	3.00	25.00	225.00

Varieties Oranges

SATSUMA (On trifoliolate roots only). The great early market variety, always first on the market when prices are best. Adapted to all the heavy or clay sub-soil lands of North Florida, South Georgia, and along the coastal sections of South Carolina and the Gulf Coast States. Begins bearing the second year after planting and is the ideal Orange to eat, as the loose, tender rind or skin and loosely adhering segments enable one to remove the rind and separate the segments or plugs and eat the fruit without the aid of a knife, and without soiling the fingers or the most delicate gloves. This feature makes it the ideal orange for the fruit stand and the fruit vendor, an orange that may easily be eaten out of hand while walking along the street, riding in street cars, on ferries, etc. It is also an ideal orange for banquets and informal receptions, as they can be served whole and eaten with more comfort and in a more dignified and cleanly manner than any fruit grown. Fruit medium size, flattened, color deep orange, flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet, and delicious, with a peculiarly agreeable flavor found in no other orange; entirely seedless. Tree entirely thornless.

LUE GIM GONG. A new late orange of very superior quality; claimed by its introducers to be the best late orange known. Was awarded the Wilder Medal by the American Pomological Society for its late keeping and fine quality.

PARSON BROWN. Extremely early, standard round variety. The best orange in the market at its time of ripening. Very early—September and October. Medium size, smooth skin, fine quality, bears young and produces good crops.

PINEAPPLE. This is an ideal orange in shape, color and size; is unquestionably the finest flavored variety grown. Medium to large, uniform, rich orange yellow, almost round.

RUBY. Very early, dark, rich red. Ripe in early December. One of the best blood oranges.

TANGERINE. The best of the kid glove type. Small to medium size, juicy, sweet, and of good quality.

VALENCIA LATE. One of the most valuable varieties. Very late, large size, oval-oblong, thin, tough rind, rich, juicy, semi-acid. Fine quality, very heavy bearer. Brings top prices in the market.

WASHINGTON NAVEL. The orange that has made California famous as a citrus-growing state. Very large, oval-oblong, with smooth golden yellow skin, slightly pointed. Entirely seedless, of excellent quality.

Varieties Grapefruit (Pomelo)

DUNCAN. Medium to large; fine quality; good appearance; heavy bearer.

FLORIDA COMMON. Large, attractive fruit, of original Florida type, the kind that has made grapefruit popular.

MARSH SEEDLESS. Medium to large; very productive; bears extremely young; fruit popular on account of being nearly seedless.

TRIUMPH. Prolific, bears young; fruit small to medium; ripe very early in October.

Varieties Lemons and Limes

PONDEROSA LEMON. American Wonder Lemon. Very large, good quality, thrifty, prolific, early bearer.

VILLA FRANCA LEMON. The standard commercial variety. **FLORIDA KEY LIME.** Leading commercial sort from Florida and West India Islands.

TAHITI LIME. A large lemon-shaped lime with smooth, thin rind, very juicy.

Varieties Kumquat Trees

MARUMI. Quite small but a very prolific bearer. The spiciest and sprightliest pleasant flavored variety. Unexcelled for seasoning preserves, pickles, jellies and culinary products.

NAGAMI. Very large, deep golden yellow, a wonderful bearer, ripens in November, but holds its fruit all winter. Oval-oblong, rich, vinous, spicy. Excellent for preserves.

Prices for Kumquat Trees.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet, bushy	\$0.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 60.00
2 to 3 feet, bushy	1.00	9.00	80.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy	1.50	12.50	100.00

Planting Instructions



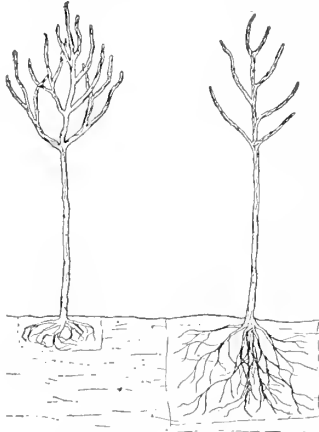
Spade and Bucket of Water Ready to Plant a Good Tree.

Water freely and frequently, until the trees are planted.

If the trees are balled and burlapped, take them from the crates or other containers as soon as received, set them in a shady place, and cover the balls with earth or wet straw or litter.

In Orchard Planting, the ground should be thoroughly broken, pulverized, harrowed, leveled, surveyed, or laid off with a small stake standing where each tree is to be planted. For the home ground, or yard, the ground should be well spaded and pulverized.

Do not use unrotted stable manure or compost fertilizer when trees are planted. A few pounds of bone meal or a few shovels full of well rotted stable manure can be used at the bottom of the hole with good results at the time trees are planted. Best results with unrotted manure are attained by using it as a mulch, after the trees are planted. Commercial fertilizer should be used when trees start to bud out. It is applied by digging a trench around the tree or plant, a few inches past the end of the newly planted roots. Then fill trench to cover the fertilizer.



Improperly Pruned and Planted.

Properly Pruned and Planted.

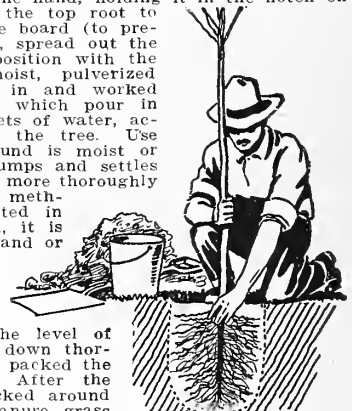
the body and roots of the trees. Special, illustrated, and detail instructions for planting and pruning given in Griffing's Service Bulletin No. 51.

PLANTING THE TREES. We recommend using a planting board about one by four inches, six feet long. Cut a

Many of our customers do not realize the importance of giving trees a little care upon arrival. Keep the instructions given below in mind.

Failure to get satisfactory results in planting trees received from the Nursery can be largely avoided if a few simple rules for pruning and planting are observed. In most cases, failure may be traced to a lack of knowledge of the care of trees upon arrival, proper pruning and planting. On arrival of the trees from the Nursery, if unable to plant immediately, and if the trees are dug without a ball of earth intact (balled and burlapped) they should be taken from the bale or box at once, counted and the individual tree examined. Should there be a shortage, an undergrade or an unauthorized substitution, it should be reported directly to the general offices immediately. The trees and plants should immediately be heeled in a well drained, moist piece of sandy ground, in order that the soil may thoroughly pulverize between the roots. Pack the earth thoroughly around the roots with your feet.

notch one inch square in the center of the board, then bore a two-inch auger hole in each end of the board, using a round stake about one foot, in these holes. Then place the notch in the board where the stake is set for the tree. Lift one end of the planting board off the round stake, take away the tree stake, dig your hole large enough for the tree roots to spread out without cramping them. Then place the board back over the open hole over the round stake, and take your tree in one hand, holding it in the notch on the board and holding the top root to the tree close under the board (to prevent planting too deep), spread out the roots in their natural position with the other hand. Fine, moist, pulverized earth should be sifted in and worked around the roots after which pour in from one to three buckets of water, according to the size of the tree. Use water whether the ground is moist or not; it pulverizes the lumps and settles the soil around the roots more thoroughly than through any other method. If trees are planted in coarse, sticky, clay soil, it is advisable to use some sand or top loamy soil when bare-rooted trees are planted. After the water has soaked away, place from two to four inches of soil above the level of the land and tramp it down thoroughly; the harder it is packed the better for the trees. After the earth is thoroughly packed around the trees, mulch with manure, grass or litter, to a depth of from three to five inches.



Don't Be Afraid of Soiling Hands or Clothes.

PLANTING BALLED AND BURLAPPED TREES, AND TREES THAT HAVE BEEN GROWN IN POTS. Dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth held in place by the burlap or other wrapping, so that general level of the surface is even with the top of the ball, without disturbing or removing the burlap as it will decay in moist earth by the time roots are ready to penetrate it. Do not crumble or disturb the earth in the ball. After this is done, fill in rich, moist, well-pulverized earth around the ball, water freely and pack firmly; rake loose earth around the tree and mulch if material is available.

PROTECTING THE TREES. If trees are planted near the walks or drives or where cattle are likely to rub them, place posts about the trees until they get thoroughly established.

SHAPING THE TREES. When the new growth starts, there should be from three to five limbs allowed to grow, on most fruit trees, keeping the other sprouts off as they start growth. After these new branches have grown out from one to one and one-half feet, the ends should be pinched off and forced to branch again. This should be done several times during the first summer and the results will be—the trees will have pretty uniform shapes. Evergreen trees and shrubs should be forced to branch low to the ground and kept headed back frequently.

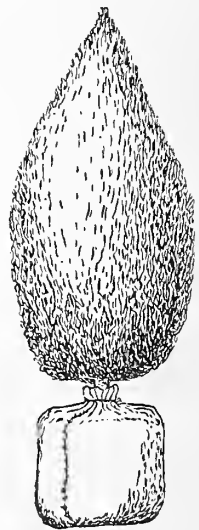
CULTIVATION. Unless kept thoroughly mulched as recommended, the soil should be kept loosened up around newly planted trees from two to three inches deep, about three or four times during the first summer, either by means of a cultivator or by hand. Surface drainage should always be thorough and a basin or water puddle should never be allowed to form about the trees. For further cultivation instructions, see Griffing's Bulletin No. 51.

INSECTS AND DISEASES. No plant exists that does not, in some manner, furnish food for something else. Hence, all trees, plants, etc., are subject to attacks from insects and fungi. See our Bulletin No. 51, for remedies.

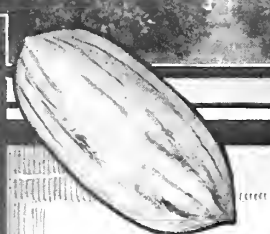
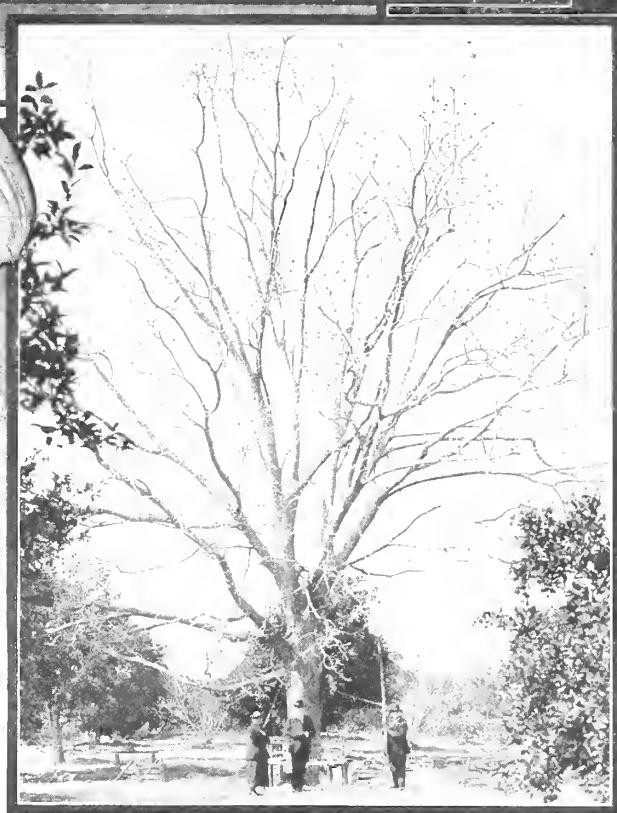
Don't neglect your trees by planting crops, flowers, etc., too near them.

Don't drive over them and let stock eat them and break them down. (In some cases, people want us to replace the stock when this happens.)

QUESTIONS. As to future care and management of trees, receipts for spraying, etc., not covered on this page will be answered for our customers to the best of our ability.



Balled and Burlapped Tree.



Pecan and Citrus Inter-Planting

as practiced in Orange and Lake Counties.

Here is evidence that Florida's best Citrus land is just as good Pecan land also, and that there is no better section for a fine Scuppernon arbor.

INDEX

Abelia	3, 10	Catalpa	6	Gardenia	4, 10	Lonicera	5, 14	Pine	8	Sterculia	8, 17
Aecia	6	Cedars	4, 6, 16	Ginkgo	7	Loquats	7, 23	Pistache	8	Styrax	6
Acer	7	Cephalanthus	3	Grapefruit	27	Magnolia	7, 17	Pittosporum	5	Surinam Cherry	6, 11
Adiantum	6	Cercis	8	Grapes	7, 27	Maple	7	Plums	23	Sweet Gum	8
Althea	3, 12	Chamaecyparis	5	Grasses	14	Medlar, Japan	7	Poinciana	5	Sweet Shrub	3, 12
Ampelopsis	14	Cherry Laurel	4, 6, 17	Grevillea	3, 6, 17	Melaleuca	7	Pomegranates	5, 13, 27	Sycamore	8
Antigonon	14	Chionanthus	6	Hedera	14	Melia	8	Pomelo	27	Symphoricarpos	6
Arbor-vitae	3, 6, 15, 16	Clematis	14	Hedys	12	Mulberry	7, 25	Poplar	8	Taxodium	7
Ash	5, 16	Coffea	11	Holly	4, 7, 17	Myrtle	5	Privet	5, 10, 12	Tea Plant	6
Aspidistra	3, 14	Cornus	7	Honey-suckle	4, 5, 14	Nandina	5	Quercus	8, 17	Thunbergia	6
Australian Silk Oak	3, 6, 17	Crape Myrtle	4, 12-13	Hydrangea	4, 13	Oak	8, 17	Quince	27	Thuja	15
Bamboos	3, 14	Crataegus	3	Hypericum	4	Oleander	5, 11	Red Bud	8	Trumpet Vine	14
Bananas	27	Cypress	4, 6-7, 16	Ilex	4, 7	Olive, Tea	5	Retinispora	5, 8, 15	Tulip Poplar	8
Benzoil	3, 12	Deutzia	4, 13	Ivy	14	Oranges	27	Rhodotypos	5	Ulmus	7
Bignonia	14	Diervilla	6, 13	Jasmines	4, 11, 14	Osmanthus	5	Roses	18-22	Umbrella, Texas	8
Biota	15	Dogwood	7	Jerusalem Thorn	8	Pagoda Tree	8	Rose of Sharon	3, 12	Viburnum	6, 12
Bottle Brush	3, 11	Elaeagnus	10	Juglans	8	Palms	9, 14	Rubber Vine	4, 14	Vines	14
Bougainvillea	3, 11, 14	Elm	7	Junipers	4, 7, 16	Pampas Grass	5, 14	Salisbury	7	Virginia Creeper	14
Boxwood	3, 11	Eriobotrya	7	Kerria	5	Paper Flower, Jap.	14	Salix	8	Vitis	7
Burning Bush	3	Eucalyptus	7, 17	Kochreuteria	7	Parkinsonia	8	Sapindus	8	Walnut	8, 24
Burton Bush	3	Eulalia	4, 14	Kudzu Vine	14	Peach, Wild	17	Soap Tree	8	Weigela	6, 13
Buxus	3, 11	Exochorda	4	Kumquats	27	Peaches	22-23	Sophora	8	White Fringe	6
Callistemon	3, 11	Ficus	4, 14	Lemons	27	Pears	26	Spanish Bayonet	6, 14	Willow	8
Calycanthus	3, 12	Figs	7, 25	Libocedrus	15	Pecans	8, 24	Spice Bush	3, 12	Wistaria	14
Camellia	6	Flora	4	Ligustrum	5, 7, 10, 17	Persimmons	26	St. John's Wort	4	Yucca	6, 14
Camphor	4, 6, 17	Floral Dept.	14	Limes	27	Philadelphus	5, 13				
Cape Jasmine	4, 10	Forsythia	4, 13	Liquidambar	8	Phetinia	5				
Cassia	4, 13	Fruits	22-27	Liriodendron	8						



1. Arbor-Vitae in Park Planting.
2. English Ivy Covering Trunks of Palms and Trees.
3. Live Oaks and Sabal Palms.
4. Suitable Banking and Vines for Beautifying a Home.
5. Bamboo, Argentea variety.

6. Sheared Pittisporum Tobira.
7. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae and Sheared Cherry Laurel.
8. Phoenix Palm and Cedrus Deodara.
9. Ficus Repens Clinging Vine and Hydrangea.
10. Sheared Cherry Laurel Hedge.